NEWPORT MERCURY.

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[Price $2 per Annum.—$1 in Advance.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1817. [VOL. LVI.—No. 2908.]

FLOUR, MOLASSES.

L. ROUSMANIERE,
No. 2, Market-Square,
Has for Sale,

75 Barrels Superfine

New FLOUR, warranted of the first quality, just landed from Sch'r Lucy, from Alexandria.

A L S O,

Fourth proof French BRANDY, by the Pipe, and

A few more Hogsheads best RETAILING MOLASSES.

A L S O,

Very superior Young Hyson and Souchong Teas, by the chest or box.

November 15, 1817.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN S. MAXSON,
Next door North of the Post-Office,

HAS just opened an Assortment of NEW GOODS, suitable for the present season, which he will sell Cheap for CASH.

Newport, Nov. 15.

CHEAP GOODS for Cash!

SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
No. 157, Thames-Street.

HAS just received, an extensive Assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, purchased at the Boston Auctions for Cash, among which are:—

Extra Superfine Black and Blue BROADCLOTHS; low priced ditto; Petue Cloths and Cassimeres, for Ladies Coats; Flannels; Bombazets; Vestings; worsted hosiery; India Cottons; black and white attins; Italian Crapes; India Calicoes; chenz Imitation Shawls, Bandanna Handkerchiefs; fine book Muslins—with a variety of other articles.

Newport, Oct. 17.

P. & J. EASTON,

Have for Sale at their Store on Banister's Wharf, No. 15.

SUGARS, Loaf, Powdered, and Brown; Rain, Flour, Butter, Tobacco, Cassia, Figs, Nutmegs, Almonds, Starch, Ginger, Pimento, Paints, white and red Lead, yellow ochre spanish brown, glue, copperas, saltpetre, essence of Spruce in boxes, Sweet Oil, corks, earthern Ware; Sherry, Colmenar and sweet Malaga WINES; oak boards, cedar and pine Shingles, New York Soap, Window Glass 7 by 9, and 6 by 8; 7 tubs Steel, and two casks moulds for horse shoes.

A L S O,

An Assortment of DRY GOODS by the piece.

Newport, July 18, 1817.

NICOLAS GEFFROY,

No. 126, Thames-street,

HAS just received by the Sloops *Invincible* and *Intrepid*, from Richmond and Baltimore, a few Barrels of the first quality of Superfine FLOUR, suitable for family use, which he will sell at a reasonable price, being the proceeds of our Country Produce, manufactured Goods, and Fish!—He also wishes to purchase, *Cheese, Butter, Potatoes, Beets, Onions and Apples.*—He also informs his Customers that he keeps as usual,

Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery, Looking-Glasses, &c.

Manufactures Gold and Silver Ware and gives the value for old Gold and Silver.

Newport, Oct. 31.

SALT—Afloat.

FOUR Thousand Bushels of Liverpool SALT, for Sale on board the Ship William & Henry, at GYMS' Wharf.—Apply on board.

Newport, Sept. 26.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Newport, R. I. Nov. 15, 1817.

☞ Those who may apply, will please to say *advertised*, when calling for them.

ALRAGE Mrs.
Arnold Isaac
Allen Ephraim
Billings Mary
Boudalou Bertrand
Banks William
Bradley Mrs.
Bennet Rev Jasper
Barrus Daniel
Bogart Ellen E.
Barlow Anson 2 let.
Branham Richard
Cook & Gyles 2 let.
Champlin G
Champlin C. G
Cook Daniel
Capron Nancy
Cornell Frances C.
Cornell Thomas
Cornell Benj C.
Caswell John
Caswell Lewis
Church Elizabeth
Chandler Deborah
Duncan Capt J 3 let
Davison James
Durfee Thomas
Ellery Hitty
Eaton Reuben
Florin Ann
Fowler Elizabeth
Green John
Grafton Rhoda
Green Ballard
Green Eliza
Gardner Hermer
Goddard Stephen
Fish Mrs. C.
Howland Joseph 3
Hanna Alexander
Hopkins Richard
Hall William
Hazard William
Hooper George K.
Hall William
James Charles
Johnson Jane
Ingham Fanny
Kotesequi Juan
Lippett Charles
Luther Susanna
Lewis John
Musica Dapt. Juan
Marble Rebecca
Manchester Giles
Otero Mr. J. 2 let.
Price Mary Ann
Prosper S
Pelis Lydia
Peck Samuel
Peters Barnaby
Peterson Cornelius
Rhodes & Cahoone 2
Robinson Robert
Russell John
Richardson Capt. G.
Rawson Martha
Remington Mary H
Rogers R jun.
Slocum Margaret
Schauer Michael
Spurling James
Scripture Benjamin
Sheldinburgh Abigail
Stanton Robert
Smith Winow Mary
Stoddard Noah
Shew Thomas
Thompkins John D.
Thurston Samuel
Taylor Warren 2 lt
Taylor Stephen 2 lt.
Taber Martha
Taylor Elizabeth
Trafton Job L
Weeden Richard
Weeden Abigail
Wilford John P.
Wetherell Daniel

Middletown.

Barker Elisha
Barker Isaac
Peckham William
Sanford Peleg
Teggart Clarke

Portsmouth.

Cook George

☞ No Letters will be delivered on the Sabbath.

B. B. MUMFORD, *Post-Master.*

CINCINNATI.

THE Members of the Rhode-Island Society of CINCINNATI, are requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for twenty-one days, commencing the 14th instant, as a testimony of their respect to the memory, and of their regret for the death of Capt. ROBERT DAVIS, late a Member of said Society.

By order of the Standing Committee,
JOHN S. DEXTER, *President.*

Providence, Nov. 11.

COLLECTOR's NOTICE.

Town of Newport.

THE Collector of the State Tax, ordered by the General Assembly in June last, and of the Town Tax ordered in August last, gives notice, that said Taxes are by law required to be collected and paid into the respective Treasuries on or before the *First Day of December next*—The Collector is now proceeding to call in person upon every individual from whom Taxes are due, and he expects to receive them as called for.—Those who may be deficient will be expected to call upon the Collector, and pay said Taxes on or before the said first day of December next.

A. W. GARDINER, *Collector.*

Newport, Nov. 14.

FOR SALE.

THE COTTON FARM, (so called) containing 180 Acres of good land, pleasantly situated on the east side of Rhode-Island, about 5 miles from Newport, in the town of Portsmouth, with a Dwelling-House, and other necessary buildings, such as barns, crib, sheds, &c.—For terms, &c. which will be liberal, apply to

DANIEL CHASE.

Portsmouth, 14th of 11th mo 1817.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Tiverton, Administrators on the estate of AMEY BOURDEN, late of said Tiverton, deceased, and having given bonds according to law, requests all persons having any demands against said estate to present them for settlement, and those indebted, to make payment to

CLARKE CHASE,
SIMEON BOURDEN, } *Adm'rs.*

Tiverton, Nov. 10.

REMOVAL.

E. W. LAWTON,

HAS Removed to the New stand, in the House of Dr. Cass, corner of Washington-square and Thames-Street, where he intends keeping a

VARIETY STORE,

Containing a general Assortment of Articles adapted to the uses of all classes—Those who may chuse to favor him with their custom, will receive his thanks, and his endeavours to please them.—Those having unsettled Accounts with him are earnestly requested to close them by Cash or Notes.

☞ *As Agent for the Enterprise Manufacturing Company,*

He will receive and deliver WOOL for Carding into Rolls, and will have constantly on hand, a complete Assortment of

COTTON YARN & CLOTHS
Wholesale and Retail,

Of the very first quality Manufactured in this Country, including Warp, Filling, Stocking Yarn and Threads, (bleached, unbleached and coloured) Bedticks, Shirtings, Sheetings, Stripes, Ginghams, &c. &c.—Any YARN purchased of him that does not answer the above description, may at any time be returned, and the pay will be refunded.

☞ As Agent for *W. Barret*, of Boston, he receives and delivers all sorts of GOODS for Colouring, as heretofore.

Just received from New-York,

A few very Elegant *Waterloo SHAWLS*, super size, quality and colours.

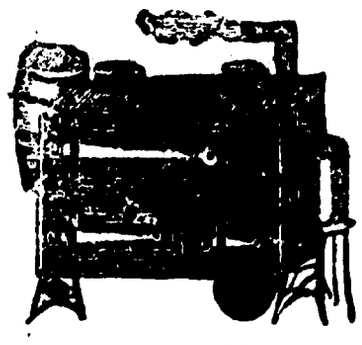
☞ *ON MONDAY*

Will be opened, a Variety of

NEW GOODS,

In particular—Two Pieces super superfine Black and Blue French BROADCLOTHS; one piece very handsome dark Blue mixture ditto.—Bombazets, undressed blue Calicoes, Flannels, Diapers, &c &c.—Large additions will be made shortly.

Newport, Oct. 25.



STOVES.

POSTLEY's Patent COOKING STOVES, of various sizes, with the Cooking apparatus.

Nine plate Elliptic STOVES.
Pipe Franklin Ditto
Common Box Ditto

For Sale, by

GEORGE EVGS,
No. 170, Thames-Street.

Who also keeps constantly for Sale, as heretofore, a complete Assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, NAILS, &c. &c.

Newport, Sept. 20.

Cheap Cotton Shirtings.

A QUANTITY of Factory COTTON SHIRTINGS, well bleached, and of an excellent quality, just received and for sale Cheap, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND.
Who has constantly for Sale,

COTTON YARN of an excellent quality, at reduced prices.—*Also*, A general assortment of FACTORY GOODS, such as Checks, Ginghams, &c. &c. with an extensive Assortment of DRY GOODS.

Newport, Sept. 12.

REMOVAL.

ROBERT P. LEE,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public,

THAT he has removed from his former stand to Store No. 114, Thames-Street, recently occupied by Mr. *Peter P. Remington*, and next door to Mr. James Center's, where he has just received a large supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Which he will sell remarkably low for CASH

Among them are:—

Superfine Navy blue, black, brown, and bottle BROADCLOTHS; blue, black, brown and mix'd, middling and common ditto; CASSIMERES; devonshire Kerseys; lion-skin; Flannels; Blankets; Bombazetts; elegant Vestings; worsted hosiery; super dress'd and undress'd Calicoes; Furniture do.; British, Colerain, and superfine madapollam Shirtings; India Cottons; Irish Linens; brown ditto; 5-4 Irish sheetings; Russia do; Russia and American Diapers; long lawns and linen cambrics; flag and bandanna Handkerchiefs; black silk, Madrass and children's ditto; shawls; Italian Crapes; green Lustrings, very fine; plain lenos fine and common India, book and Scotch Muslins; book muslin Handkerchiefs; Dimities and Cotton Cambrics; 16,000 best chapel Needles; Pins by the pack or single paper, &c. &c.

Likewise, constantly on hand,

COTTON YARN of the first quality for knitting and weaving—With a variety of other Manufactured Goods,—Such as Ginghams, Shirtings, Bedticks, Chex, flannels, cotton threads, &c

Newport, Oct. 29.

NEW GOODS.

A Variety of NEW GOODS, suited to the Season, just opened and for Sale cheap, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

Newport, Oct. 3.

WILLIAM CROOKE,

Has just received and for Sale at his store, No. 72, Thames street.

TWENTY Kegs first quality Richmond TOBACCO.—*Also*, Twelve Pipes Cape Madeira WINE, of the first quality, 5 years old.—All which will be sold cheap for Cash, or approved credit.

Newport, August 22.

WILLIAM MOORE, jun.

Is this Day opening, and offers for Sale,

A NEW and complete Assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, bought on the best terms, selected with much care, and will be marked at a very small profit.—No Store in this State can (he believes) sell them Cheaper.—The public in general, and his old Customers in particular, are invited to call at No. 99, Thames-Street, and see the Goods, where he will shew them with cheerfulness, and dispose of them with pleasure.

Newport' Oct. 25. 6w

PARDON T. MUMFORD,

No. 112, Thames-Street,

HAS lately received a fresh supply of DRY GOODS which are going as usual, for CASH!

Among them are:—

Broadcloths; Cassimeres; Cotton Cambrics; Linen and cotton Shirtings; Fashionable coloured Bombazetts; flannels; Blankets; Shawls; Calicoes; Ginghams; Handkerchiefs for 9d; Silk, worsted and Cotton Hosiery, &c.

☞ With this addition to his former Stock, P. T. MUMFORD is now enabled to offer a general Assortment of GOODS, and at the *lowest* prices.

A L S O,

An Assortment of *School-books* and *Stationary*—Cheap!

Newport, Oct. 24. 3w

State of Rhode-Island, &c.
Providence-Plantations,

In General Assembly, October, A. D. 1817.

RESOLVED, That it is and hereby is recommended to the Freemen of this State, to assemble in Town-Meeting in their respective Towns, on the first Monday in December next, then to take into consideration and decide upon the expediency of framing a new Constitution for this State, by a Convention consisting of Delegates then to be chosen by said towns respectively, in the same manner, numbers and ratio, as the Representatives of said towns to the General Assembly are now by law chosen.

Resolved, That the respective Town-Clerks shall give to each of the Delegates chosen as aforesaid, a certified copy of the vote by which he shall be elected; and the Delegates who may be so chosen shall meet in Convention, on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1818, at the State-House in East-Greenwich; and having first examined the qualifications of the persons present and then appearing, to be at least fifty Delegates, attending and qualified as aforesaid, shall organize the Convention, by the choice of a President and Secretary; and being so organized, said Convention shall proceed to frame a form of Constitution for said State; and when such form of Constitution shall have been completed and agreed upon, by the votes of at least two-thirds of the Convention, they shall cause the same to be printed, and shall transmit a number of the copies thereof to each Town-Clerk in the State, to be by them submitted to the consideration of the Freemen of their respective towns, in open Town-Meeting, to be holden on the same day in each town, to be appointed by the said Convention, and to be notified and called as is by law prescribed; at which Town-Meetings, the Freemen in their respective towns, will give in their votes by ticket, with the name of the voter written at large on the back thereof; and for this purpose, there shall be printed, by order of the Convention, and distributed in sufficient numbers, two sets of said tickets, on one side of which Tickets shall be printed the words, "Constitution of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations," and on the other side of one of said sets the word "Adopt," and of the other set the word "Reject."

Resolved, That the votes so given in by the Freemen, shall be sealed up in open Town-Meeting, by the Town-Clerk, and shall, together with a correct list of the names of the voters, to be taken in the same manner as is prescribed by law for taking the lists of the names of the voters, in the elections of General Officers, be returned by one of the Representatives of each town, to the General Assembly, at the next succeeding session thereof, and shall be opened and counted in Grand Committee.

Resolved, That if two-thirds of the votes given and counted as aforesaid, shall be in favour of adopting said form of Constitution, the same shall thereupon become and be the Constitution and form of government of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, and shall forthwith be made public, by proclamation to be issued by the Governor, in conformity to a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Resolved, That the Secretary be required to cause a sufficient number of these resolutions to be printed as soon as may be, and to transmit two copies thereof to each Town-Clerk in the State; and that immediately upon the reception of said copies, the said Town-Clerks shall issue their warrants, reciting there in these resolutions at large; and shall cause the Freemen in their respective towns to be notified according to law, to meet in Town-Meetings, on the said first Monday in December next, for the purposes aforesaid, at the several places appropriated by said towns respectively for their places of Town-Meetings; or where in any town no such place is appropriated, then at the place where the Town-Meeting in such town was last held.

In the House of Representatives, November 1, 1817.

Resolved, That the further consideration of the preceding Resolution be postponed until the next February session; and that the same be published in two of the newspapers printed in each of the towns of Newport and Providence.

THOMAS BURGESS, *Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

From the Connecticut Courant.

The Brief REMARKER.

THE subdivision of labour, in the manner of Europe, increases national wealth, but diminishes human intellect. There, and yet more in China, the laboring mechanic is not only confined to a single article of manufacture, but to a particular part, and often to a minute and trivial part of that article; and though in that way a great deal more [illegible] done by the same number of hands, and even better done, yet the laborers themselves are so stinted as to the exercise of their faculties both of body and mind, that they sink into almost mere machines. Very like a machine is, in truth, the human animal, who employs his whole life-time in putting heads on pins, or points on nails. Whatever of mind or native intellect he may have at the outset, it naturally contracts itself to the puny dimension of his occupation.

In the primitive ages employment in the manual arts served to develope, rather than imprison, the faculties of the mind as of the body; because the artists were not merely laborers, but contrivers. The sacred volume that contains the records of our holy religion, contains also some of the most useful as well as most authentic matters of ancient history; and in it we learn how that national ingenuity, therefore in a manner dormant, was awakened and brought into action upon a great occasion.* The two principal men among the artists were endowed from above—whence cometh every good gift—"with wisdom of heart, to work all manner of work, of the engraver, and of the cunning workman, and of the embroiderer, in blue, and in purple, in scarlet, and in fine linen, and of the weaver, even of those that do any work, and of those that devise cunning work."

Neither is it to be thought there were not—besides the two that are particularly named—thousands of the sons of Israel, whose wits were on that occasion exercised in ingenious devices. Nor were the women behind-hand of the men. "All the women that were wise-hearted did spin with their hands, and brought that which they had spun, both of blue, and of purple, and of scarlet, and of fine linen."—Not that every Israelitish woman was a spinster; but all the women that were *wise-hearted* did spin with their hands. And no doubt they did vie with one another in regard to ingenuity and beauty of workmanship, both of spinning and dying; and all this put into exercise the faculties of their minds, which in no small degree were brightened and expanded by such exercise.

We have heard our grandmothers say, that in their times the like was seen in New-England—that the *wise hearted* women did spin—that they did seek wool and flax, and did work willingly with their hands; and thus clothe their households, if not with elegance with garments decent and warm; and that it was the *happy She*, who could outdo her neighboring females, either in dispatch, or in the strength or beauty of her work.

The laboring men of our country, and especially of the northern section of it, can turn themselves with wonderful facility to the different kinds of employment. Generally, they are not altogether *this* thing, or *that*, or *the other*. The mechanic knows how to use the hoe and the plough; or if not, his single trade embraces what, in old countries is branched into half a dozen trades. The farmer too, besides the great scope of thought and contrivance which his own proper employment gives him, is in some respects an artist; some parts of mechanical business, of the coarser but most necessary kind, he can turn his hand to upon occasions. The consequence of this is, that our countrymen are not so perfect in any one particular. Whereas the artisans of the older world commonly excel in one thing, but are quite ignorant of every thing else. If they are put aside from their particular trades, they know not how to help themselves by any other means.

There are advantages on both sides—but in my humble opinion, by far the greatest on our own side. *Distant from us be the day, when, by subdivision of labour, after the present manner of crowded countries, a large part of the American population shall be confined as it were in dungeons—barely seeing the open face of heaven or of earth—and perpetually employed in the dull round of occupations incapable of starting a single idea in their minds.*

* 35th Chap. Exodus.

Madame d'Houdetot,

Says Lady Morgan, in her late work on France, was at the age of 80, in heart and imagination no ways altered; she was still ardent, fanciful and brilliant; and would frequently exclaim—"When I was young I loved—the bright period of youth passed away with the rapidity of lightning—when I attained the period of wisdom, I loved still, for reason told me to do so—I am now old, and pleasure has taken its flight; but happiness still remains with me, for I still love; and love consoles me."

By the Mails.

LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, OCT 16.

A LETTER received here yesterday from Natchez, and dated the 11th inst. states, that the health of the inhabitants was much better, there being very little sickness in that town.

Extract of a letter from Natchitoches.

"All the troops in this quarter are at this place, consisting of Fowl's, Riddle's and Beard's companies, commanded by Col. Trimble.—Our troops are abundant.—Natchitoches improving, and the country in the vicinity settling.—Between the Rio Honda and the Sabine, where, when you knew it, few people lived, now contains about 200 families, and 400 families are settled on Red River, between the Conchetto and Caddo country, and Pacan Point, including the Mount Prairie Oban settlements; the waters of which drain into Washita. It is probable they will double in the course of one year.—This new settlement will be more benefit to this place than all the Spanish trade would.—There are a number of people, mostly Americans, living at Natcoudoches, and are purchasing up Spanish land claims, under the belief that the boundaries of the United States will soon extend beyond that place.

MOBILE, OCT. 11.

We have for some time held an opinion, that the very great and rapid emigration to this territory, as well as the deceptive and very exaggerated statements which have been promulgated abroad, as to the improvement of the country, would produce a temporary distress. The last season was marked by almost a general state of starvation.—We anticipate for this season, considerable commercial distress, unless some new channel is opened—this town is already more than stocked with goods; every house is occupied, and every room that will admit of it, is already a store—a great number of arrivals are expected hourly; where they will stow their merchandize, we cannot conceive, unless they wait until *one* house is erected to constitute the *city* of Blakely.—One advantage, however, will be produced, if not neglected, that all the merchants from the upper country can now lay in their stock of goods, at this place, on very favorable terms.

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH, NOV. 4.

Late from Amelia.

We have received information from a respectable quarter, that on the 25th ult. a sch'r from Turks Island arrived at Fernandina. She had on board a number of disbanded English officers, who came in expectation of finding M'Gregor in command, and of joining his forces; but who on learning that he had reached Nassau, took passage for Venezuela on board the Congress, Com. Parker. Prize goods at Fernandina were selling high; and the bickering between the troops of Col. Irvine and Aury's dusky brigands still continued. Much as we have at heart the independence of South-America, and the emancipation of the Floridas, we had rather that they should remain in bondage forever, than see them liberated through the agency of the savages of St. Domingo; than whom we cannot certainly have, along our southern frontier, more disagreeable neighbours.—It is hoped that their commander may take timely measures to remove them, or perhaps he will receive a more unwelcome visit than he yet dreams of.

The Buenos Ayreun brig Tupacamaui, S. Livingston, Esq. commander, of fourteen 18-pound columbiads, and 110 men, has arrived in this river from a cruise of 115 days. She sailed from Buenos Ayres, and the last land she left was St. Mary's, one of the Azores. She has captured but one prize—the Spanish brig Santa Christa, from Lima bound to Cadiz, loaded with specie, copper, cocoa, and cotton.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, NOV. 6

From Amelia.

We have been favored with the following letter, dated

St. Mary's, Nov. 1.

"Amelia is still quiet, but much is wanted to get things as they ought to be. 28 English officers of the 18th regt (disbanded) have arrived from St. Thomas. Colonels, captains, cadets, &c. are shewing themselves, but not a man to command.—It is supposed the greatest part of Gen. Aury's cavalcade will go away southwardly.—Annexed you have what has just been sent from Amelia. All the privateers are fitting out, and the most of the goods gone. No late arrivals."

FLORIDAS LIBRES.

Extract from the Minutes of the Junta or Supreme Council

That every person who will volunteer his services for the conquest of St. Augustine, shall be entitled to Bounty lands, as follows: To every private who shall serve six months, 320 acres; nine months, 420 acres; and twelve months, 800 acres. Every non-commissioned officer 480 acres for six months, and for nine months, and 1120 for a year.

	acres.		acres.
To Ensigns	1600	Majors	4480
2d Lieutenants	2000	Lt. Colonels	5760
1st Lieuts.	2500	Colonels	7360
Captains	3000	Brig. Gens.	10,000

No offers are to be received for less than six months; and volunteers who shall be in service at the fall of St. Augustine, will receive, in addition to the above bounty, one hundred and sixty acres of land. The resolves are signed

W. P YONGE, *Sec'ry.*

November 8

Indian News.

We learn by an officer of the army, who arrived in town on Sunday last, direct from Fort Hawkins, that hostilities are expected immediately to break out between our troops and the Seminole Indians. Gen Gaines, with his force, took up the line of march from Fort Montgomery, on the Alabama, to Fort Scott on the Flint River, about 27th ult. where he was to be joined by about 600 Creek Indian warriors, who would make his army, including regulars, militia and Indians, amount to about 2,500 men. The Seminoles are said to have in the field 1500 warriors. Gen. Jackson and suite, it was expected would join Gen Gaines at Fort Scott.

The officer above alluded to, was dispatched here to procure four field pieces for the expedition, and will return immediately.

We learn that Gen. Gaines made a demand upon the Seminoles for the murderers of 7 whites;—they refused, and in reply stated, that our people had killed ten of their tribe, and demanded the balance to be given up to them, as the only condition on which they would make peace. The General made no further reply, but immediately put his troops in motion, to operate against them.

COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON CITY, NOV. 13.

Rumour.

It has been rumoured that the State of Georgia has threatened to take possession of East Florida herself, if the general government will not immediately adopt measures to restore tranquility to that province. The collection of the negroes is so great, that serious apprehensions are entertained for the security of that State; and it is with a view to provide against this danger, that Georgia is said to be determined on the measure suggested.—*Wash Gaz.*

Florida.—It is said that a South-American of some notoriety, has recently visited St. Mary's, with an intention to aid the patriot cause in Florida, but finding things in a state of confusion he did not anticipate, he has withdrawn.

November 14.

Mr. Rush has left Washington City for Annapolis, where he will embark in the Franklin 74, for England.—Mr. Benjamin O. Tayloe, of this city, goes out with Mr. Rush as his private Secretary. Mr. John Adams Smith, at present in England as American Charge des Affaires, will remain as Secretary of Legation.

Mr. Frederick Greuhm, Minister Resident and Consul General of H. M. the King of Prussia, has arrived in this city, and was on Tuesday last, introduced to the President by the Secretary of state. We announce this circumstance with the more pleasure, as Mr. Greuhm is the first Minister that the King of Prussia has appointed to represent him in the United States.

National Intel.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, NOV 13.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated Nov. 11th.

"Report says, that Mr. Lowndes of South-Carolina, has lately been offered the appointment of Secretary of War, and declined it; and that it has since been offered to Ex-Governor David R. Williams, of that state. I have not heard whether he accepts.

"I am informed, and would it not be well to let the poor soldiers know it, that Mr. Clay, ever mindful of their interest, will in the early part of the approaching session of Congress, introduce a bill to authorize the President to give, (at the option of the soldier) one dollar per acre for their lands, which will unquestionably place them in a more favorable situation than they are at present; for it is a notorious fact, that many of those unfortunate men who have come to the seat of government to procure their patents, have been actually cheated out of their hard earnings by speculators—many have sold their lands for $50, which is only 32 cents per acre!"

November 15.

On Sunday morning last the schooner Traveller's Friend, Capt. Allen, sailed from a port on the Eastern shore of this State near to New-Market, in Dorchester county bound for Petersburg in Virginia, and thence for a port in Georgia, having on board besides the Captain two white men and 27 negroes, men, women and children, claimed as slaves by the white passengers. On Tuesday morning, in the mouth of the Patuxent, where the schooner was at anchor, while the Captain and his two white passengers were below at breakfast, ten of the men slaves who were manacled, broke their fetters, declared themselves free, put the white men in irons, hoisted anchor and sail, and brought the schooner to Baltimore, where she arrived early this morning. The Captain, passengers, and nearly all the slaves were this day brought before the Judge of Baltimore City Court, for the purpose of investigating the transaction. The two passengers state, that during the voyage up from Patuxent, they were robbed by the negroes of nearly all their wearing apparel, a large sum of money, and all their papers. They claim to have purchased the negroes as slaves from various persons on the Eastern shore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, NOV. 19.

French Papers.

We have been favored with Paris journals to the 6th, and with Rouen papers to the 7th October, received via Cape-Ann.

In every quarter of Europe, the basis of long Peace appeared consolidating; war establishments every-where on continued decrease; and the Arts, which support, enlighten, and comfort men, increasing. The navies of Europe have almost literally sunk into musqueto fleets; but those vessels which are building for future combats are constructed on plans copied from the American navy-yards.

France continued the most interesting part of Europe. The King appeared constantly employed in his Cabinet Councils, holding levees, reviewing his troops, or distributing benefactions. Wherever he appeared in public, he was welcomed with the cries of *Vive le Roi*.—The old French Marshals, particularly Oudinot, continued great favorites at Court. All trials and arrests for sedition had subsided.

In Prussia and several other kingdoms of Germany, constitutional questions, and systems of representative government, were freely discussed; and were in train of being adopted. The respect of monarch for people, and vice versa, appeared gaining ground daily.

The Emperor of Russia was prosecuting his splendid journey.

From the Mediterranean.

Capt. Jones, from Gibraltar, informs, that he left the whole American Mediterranean squadron in that port, performing quarantine:—that the difficulty with Tunis had been adjusted; and that all intercourse with the African coast was strictly interdicted, in consequence of the existence of the plague at Algiers, &c. and various parts of Egypt.—The deaths in Algiers had been 150 in a day.

Dey of Algiers deposed.

The papers from Gibraltar give the following new instance of the "unstable tenure of a people's love."—It is but a short time since, the Dey of Algiers was hailed as the Hero and Saviour of his Country.—Now he is made a head shorter.

On the 8th of September a number of Janissaries surrounded the palace of the Dey, calling upon him to *descend*, as it was their intention to *put him to death*, his reign having been a series of *disasters both by sea and by land*.

The Dey, being obliged to comply, was taken to the house of the Kishna Aga, where he was *strangled*, and a man named Ali Cogia, a retired merchant, was declared his successor: the Ministers of the late Dey have been *exiled* to the different cities of the Regency.

The deaths at Algiers, by the plague, were stated in a letter dated Sept 12, at 60 daily, and Sept. 21, did not exceed 35 daily. The plague had not extended West of Algiers. At Bona it had subsided. At Constantia, the deaths were 100 daily.

Extract of a letter, dated Natchez October 14

"The yellow fever, for the last three or four weeks, has raged with great and increasing violence in this place, and the number of deaths, although a great majority of the people are gone during that period, will average 8 and 10 a day.—A stop is put to every kind of business and to all intercourse between the town and country. We have had to shut up shop, merely leaving a person to sleep in it, and have, as three fourths of the inhabitants have, retired into the country to avoid the contagion, which, though it spares some, as it always does, yet it is found to be very dangerous. The disease was communicated by the steam boat from New-Orleans."

MONTREAL, Nov. 8.

Snow Storm.—On last Sunday morning, about one o'clock, a snow storm set in from the N. E. which lasted with considerable violence till seven on Monday morning, at which time the streets exhibited all the features of the depth of winter. The farmers in the neighbourhood state that the snow was 7 or 8 inches deep in the woods on Monday; but since, the weather has been rather mild, which renders the streets and roads excessively bad. It is now many years since such a severe storm has been experienced so early in the season. Almost every kind of crop in this district had been secured by the end of the last month; but the fall pasture will be greatly injured from the fields being flooded with the melted snow.

NEWPORT,
SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 1817.

Meeting of Congress.

Monday the first day of December next, is the day appointed for the meeting of Congress.—Messrs. BURRILL and Bass left town on Thursday, for the seat of government.—Two new States will appear in that body by their Senators and Representatives, viz.—Indiana and Mississippi. The number of the States is now twenty. The Senators, therefore will amount in all, to forty, and the Representatives to one hundred and eighty-four. Besides these, says the Washington Gazette, there will be three Delegates; that is to say, one from each of the Territories of Missouri, Illinois, and Alabama. We look forward to the meeting of Congress with no little interest and anxiety.—Unexpected simultaneous efforts are making at the South and West to induce our government to such an interference in the affairs of the South-Americans, as may lead to consequences the most serious to the country.

Circuit Court.

The Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Rhode-Island, adjourned its session at Providence on Wednesday last.—The case of the Brig B. of Bristol, was continued by consent of parties, on condition that the decision of the Circuit Court, at their June session in this town, should be final.

The B. sailed from Bristol on Saturday last, supposed for Amelia Island.

From the Isle of France.

We learn by Capt. Allyn, of the Ship Minerva who arrived here on Thursday last in 82 days from the Isle of France, that part of the town of Port Louis which was destroyed by fire in 1816, had not been rebuilt, although there was no want of materials, great quantities of lumber, bricks, frames for houses, together with all sorts of furniture, having been sent out from England. There was another fire on the 2d of July, which destroyed several houses, and a valuable magazine, containing 50 casks of claret wine, 200 bales of cotton and other merchandize, all of which was burned. The good effects of fire engines recently established at that place, were witnessed on this occasion.

Attorney-General.

WILLIAM WIRT, Esq of Virginia, has received from the President the appointment of Attorney General of the United States. This gentleman is much distinguished for his brilliant faculties of mind, and celebrated in our literary annals as being the author of the British Spy. He is likewise the author of the Life of Patrick Henry, a new work, which has just issued from the press.

We are happy to state, on the authority of the New-York Evening Post, that the recent importation from *France* of Furniture for the President's House at Washington, was not made in compliance with the instructions or personal wishes of the President, as the sole management of the house had been committed to the superintendant.

Boundaries of the U. S.

The Commissioners under the 4th article of the Treaty of Ghent, will hold a final session in the City of New-York on Monday next, 24th instant; and their decision on the important question submitted to them, will then be made public.—Col Austin, the agent of the United States, left Boston on Monday, to be present at the conferences of the Commissioners.

The Hon. Jonathan Mason has been elected a Member of Congress from Suffolk District, (Mass.) in the place of the Hon. James Lloyd, resigned.

Mr. Garrow's Address,

The extract from the address of Mr. Baron Garrow, to the Grand Jury of Gloucester, (Eng.) on the Education of the Poor, in this day's paper, will be read with interest.

Important.—It is circulated among the knowing ones of Washington, that the Spanish minister has been authorised by his master Ferdinand VII. to make an offer of Florida to the United States, upon terms that our government will find it advantageous to accept. It is also conjectured the purchase will speedily be effected.—*Wash. Gaz.*

COMMUNICATION.

Liberal Donation.

The Rev. S. WHEATON, Rector of Trinity Church, in this town, received on Wednesday last, enclosed in a letter from a gentleman of Boston, the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for the purpose of increasing the Permanent Fund of the Episcopal Church in this town.—The praise which ought to be excited in the hearts of all christians, for this beneficent act, will not be diminished by the delicacy which has induced the donor to conceal his name.

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From the Bristol (Eng.) Gazette, of Sept. 11th.

Education of the Poor.

We are always glad when this subject is brought before the public in a dispassionate manner. The following testimony in its behalf, is extracted from the Address of Mr. Baron Garrow, to the Grand Jury of Gloucester :—

"It has been by some urged as an objection to the establishment of these Schools, that they have a tendency to remove men from their proper sphere, and to disorder society ; and that, in giving education to the whole population, you would make the lower order dissatisfied with their condition, and disposed to aspire to others, for which they are not qualified. You will thus, the objectors state, leave none to till the ground, or to carry on the useful, necessary, and indispensible occupations of humble life. I am persuaded that there is not any real foundation for such apprehensions ; but am convinced, that men will be better servants, laborers, and artisans, in proportion as they are instructed in the duties of their respective stations, and that all the various gradations of society will be better supplied, when moral and religious motives lend their powerful aid to the suggestions of interest and the obligations of duty. Let us appeal to the experience of the northern part of our Island, and to our own, and ask—Has there been in those districts a deficiency in the number of persons to fill the various subordinate stations of labour ; or has their character for honesty, fidelity, sobriety, and industry, suffered by the improvement of their minds ? It has been said too, that to instruct the poor to read, is to excite a curiosity which it may be dangerous to gratify ; and that you prepare them for the reception of the doctrines of infidelity, blasphemy, and sedition ! I am convinced that the direct contrary is the case, and that those who would propagate these dangerous and destructive doctrines, would desire no better soil in which to sow the seed of ruin, temporal and eternal, than in the minds of persons at an early age totally destitute of instruction. I am persuaded that the humble attendant upon these schools would baffle the attempts of the scoffer at religion, who would present to him his impious and diabolical parody of our Lord's Prayer, the Creed and the most sublime parts of the Liturgy of our Church ; and, with his Bible in his hand, would be able to detect, resist, and expose the insolent and unavailing endeavor to rob him of his prospects of happiness here, and his glorious hopes of an hereafter. But I feel that I am invading the province of others, in whose hands this important subject has found, and will continue to find, the most powerful advocates, and incur the hazard, by treating it imperfectly, of injuring, rather than promoting its objects.

"It may appear to some, that these topics are not suited to this place ; but I would observe, that no persons have more opportunity of judging of their importance than those who are concerned in the administration of Justice.—There is no security for any thing dear to man in society, property, liberty, honor, life—but in the solemn obligation under which Justice is administered, and how can the totally ignorant and uninformed understand or feel the high importance of the solemn sanction ?

"I was present, many years ago, at the trial of a person convicted of a most atrocious murder ; a young man was tendered as a witness to a fact of the highest importance, whom the Learned Judge (since deceased,) who then presided, found himself under the necessity of rejecting, as incompetent from his total ignorance of the nature and obligation of an oath. The punishment of an offence of great enormity was thus nearly prevented ; and I am sorry to say, that upon the present Circuit a similar instance has occurred before me. In a case of burglary, the servant of a farmer of respectability was produced as a witness ; on his examination it appeared that he could not read, and that he *never went to church or any place of public worship.* He knew indeed that the beasts of the plough rested from their labours on Sunday, and that he was not obliged to rise at so early an hour as on the other days of the week ; but, of the duty of prayer—obligation to speak the truth—the existence of a life after death—the joys of Heaven, or the punishment of wickedness and vice, he had never heard, nor had felt any of the blessings of the Christian Sabbath ! I need not say, he could not be received as a witness in a case in which his testimony, if he could have been examined, would have been very important.—In the course of the day, I had an instance of a gratifying contrast to this state of disgraceful and disgusting ignorance.—A case occurred, of the prosecution of two men for cruel treatment, and an attempt to rob a female on the highway. From the nature of the subject, the prosecutrix was the only person who could give any information upon it ; and from her youthful appearance it was supposed that she would not be found competent. She was the daughter of a man in the most humble state of laborious occupation ; and it was the employment of the child to go to a distance of ten miles to carry the heavy and cumbrous load of articles which he made, for which she brought back the small pittance of 8s. 4d. But she had received the benefit of instruction afforded by one of these schools ; and her answer to every question proposed, evinced a state of improvement and information which would not have discredited the education of a person of a much higher order. She gave her evidence upon the subject of the charge in the most ingenious and satisfactory manner.

"Nor are the benefits derived from these Institutions confined to their immediate objects, or remote in their effects. It has been attested by humane persons, who employ much of their time in visiting the poor at their own habitations, that it is not difficult to discover at the first entrance whether the children of the family are trained in these Schools, or destitute of instruction. The contrast of comfort and order to be found in the meanest abode of the one, and the filth and wretchedness, with the squalled miserable appearance of the objects that inhabit the other, are such evidences to the practised philanthropist. Cases are not wanting, in which parents, who had never entered the porch of a place of worship, but had habitually wasted the Sabbath in idleness and intoxication—who had never pronounced the name of their Redeemer but in horrid blasphemies and imprecations—have been induced, by the orderly and cheerful appearance of their children on their return from School, and by a sense of shame, the effects of the silent reproach which the superior manners of their offspring conveyed, to reform their lives, have become regular attendants at Church, and presented themselves at the appointed seasons at the Lord's Table, surrounded by a virtuous and happy family.

"But I feel that I am trespassing too much upon your time and patience.—In your kind indulgence I may hope for my excuse ; and I will no longer detain you from the performance of those solemn and important duties, which on so many occasions, you have discharged much to your own honor, and the advantage of the country."

City of Pompeii.

The following, from Kotzebue's Travels in Italy, is a striking account of the once famous city of Pompeii, which, not long previous to the Christian æra, was swallowed up by an Earthquake, and overwhelmed by the volcanic lava from Mount Vesuvius ; and the ruins of which were dug out at immense labour and expence, during the last century.

"A great rich town, that, after lying eighteen centuries in a deep grave, is again shone on by the sun, and stands amidst other cities, as much a stranger as any one of its former inhabitants would be among his posterity of the present day ;—such a town has not its equal in the world. The feelings which seized me at its gate may be very faintly expressed by words, but admit of no adequate representation. My foot now steps on the same pavement as was trodden eighteen hundred years ago : the tracks of the carriages are still visible, which then rolled over it. An elevated path runs by the side of the houses for foot passengers ; and that they might in rainy weather pass commodiously over to the opposite side, large flat stones, three of which take up the width of the road, were laid at a distance from each other. As the carriages, in order to avoid these stones, were obliged to use the intermediate spaces, the tracks of the wheels are there most visible. The whole pavement is in good condition ; it consists merely of considerable pieces of lava, which, however, are not cut (as at present) into squares, and may have been on that account the more durable."

"What must have been the feelings of the Pompeians, when the roaring of the mountain and the quaking of the earth waked them from their first sleep.—They attempted also to escape the wrath of the gods : and seizing the most valuable things they could lay their hands upon, in the darkness and confusion, to seek their safety by flight.—In this street, and before the house that is marked with the friendly salutation on its threshold, seven skeletons were found : the first carried a lamp, and the rest had still between the bones of their fingers something that they wished to save.—On a sudden they were overtaken by the storm that descended from Heaven, and sunk into the grave thus made for them. Before the above mentioned country-house was still a male skeleton standing with a dish in his hand ; and as on his fingers he wore of those rings that were allowed to be worn only by Roman knights, he is supposed to have been the master of the house, who had just opened the back garden gate with the intent of flying, when the shower overwhelmed him. Several skeletons were found in the very posture in which they had breathed their last, without being forced by the agonies of death to drop the things which they had in their hands."

Married,

At Westport, on the 3d inst. Capt. NATHANIEL TOMPKINS, of Little-Compton, to Miss ELIZA HICKS, of Westport.

Died,

At Stafford, (Con.) Doctor ROBERT Wheaton, aged, according to the account which he has ever given of himself, 109 years.

Drowned, from on board the Steam-Boat Enterprise, on her passage from Annapolis to Baltimore, Mr. RICHARD SEARS, son of the late George Sears, jun Esq. of this town—a young man of great worth, the pride and hope of a fond mother, and justly esteemed by all who knew him.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,

Nov. 22, 1817.

ENTERED,

Ship Minerva,	Allyn,	Isle of France
Schooner Marino,	Lawton,	Philadelphia
Roebuck,	Hackell,	Middletown

CLEARED,

Sloop Henry,	Read,	Philadelphia
Morning Star,	Dennis,	ditto
Sally,	Fox,	ditto
Joseph,	Nye,	Savannah

Arrived at this port on Thursday last, ship Minerva, Allen, 82 days from the Isle of France, with sugar, coffee and pepper, to E Burrill & W. Cahoone, and Clarke, Moore & Co. New-York.—Sailed August 26th, in company with ship Acastus, Burnham, for Boston, and parted company next day. Left brig Chance, Blacker, of and for Boston, uncertain ; ship Frances Henrietta, Clark, of and from New-York, just arrived. A schooner of and from Boston, had just arrived at Bourbon. Sept 23 off Cape of Good-Hope, lat. 37, 35 S. long 18, 30 E. spoke brig Ocean, Ward from New-York for Batavia, all well. Spoke, Oct. 16, lat 3, 50 S. long 24, 30 W. brig Fairy, Sebor, 60 days from New-York for Muscat, all well, had been becalmed 15 days. Oct. 19, lat. 0, 15 N. long 29 45, British brig John, Smith, 72 days from Halifax for Mount-Video, short of provisions—supplied them. Nov 6 lat. 19, 17, long. 56, 55, was brought to and boarded, after a chase of six hours, by an hermaphrodite brig under French colors, strongly manned and armed, (formerly the U. S. brig Flambeau) a large full-rigged brig in co. likewise armed.—The Captain of the hermaphrodite brig came on board with a boat's crew, armed and took away our stream and kedge anchors, stating that necessity compelled him to do so, having lost all his anchors; and gave an order on a house in Havanna for payment. Nov. 8, lat. 23, 37, long 63, spoke British brig Lord Hill, from St John's, N. B. for Jamaica. The Minerva arrived out at Port-Lewis on the 29th of June.—Sixty-five English and French ships had arrived during that month from Europe with assorted cargoes. Two ships belonging to Stephen Girard of Philadelphia, had touched there from Amsterdam, bound to Batavia. The Young Hero, of and from Boston, arrived early in July, landed part of her cargo, and proceeded for Batavia ; ship Columbus, Lelar, from Philadelphia, also arrived early in July, landed part of her cargo, and proceeded for Batavia ; ship Holiford, Jewett, from Boston, arrived about the middle of August, landed a small part of her cargo, and proceeded for Calcutta.

The report of the Ship Ocean, White of this port, having been condemned at Liverpool, as unseaworthy, is unfounded. She sailed from that port Oct. 5th, and arrived at New-York on Tuesday last.

The Brig Hebe, Phillips, of this port, was at St. Salvador Oct. 7th, having just arrived.

The Brig Brutus, Gorton, of this port, cleared at New-Orleans Oct. 16th, for Cadiz.

The Ship Good Return, Sands, of this port, arrived at Savannah Nov. 7th, in 49 days from Liverpool.

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Patrons of the Newport Mercury are respectfully informed, that in consequence of a new arrangement having taken place in the establishment, the MERCURY *will in future be published by* WM & J H BARBER.—*It is highly necessary therefore, that there should be an immediate adjustment of the numerous small debts, (particularly in the Country.) due to the Subscribers.—It is hoped, that this Notice will not be disregarded, as it is essentially requisite that all the Accounts of the Establishment should be adjusted to the 1st instant.—Those who are several Years in arrears for the* MERCURY, *are informed, that unless an immediate settlement is made, their Names will be struck from the Subscription list, and the demands against them put in suit within a reasonable time after this* FINAL NOTICE.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER.

Office of the Newport Mercury, November 22d 1817.

Cotton Counterpanes.

WILLIAM CALLAHAN,

Has just received,

ONE Case of 12-quarter COTTON COUNTERPANES, which he offers for Sale remarkably Cheap for Cash.

Newport, Nov. 21. 4w

Gin, Beef, Coffee, &c.

L. ROUSMANIERE,

No. 2, Market-Square, Has for Sale,

MASON's Best GIN, by the Pipe—a constant supply will be kept.

30 Bbls. Philadelphia RYE FLOUR, of a superior quality.

50 bbls. Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR,—cost an extra price, the quality very superior, for families use.

20 Bags old Java COFFEE.

30 Barrels Boston Mess, and No. 1 & 2, new BEEF.

A few barrels Boston Navy Mess new PORK.

100 Quintals table CODFISH.

50 boxes 1st quality smoked HERRING.

A few hogsheads best retailing MOLASSES, and superior Havanna Brown SUGAR, in boxes and barrels.

Also, just received,

A new supply of Russia heavy and Ravens' DUCK.

Newport, Nov. 21.

A General Assortment

New Goods,

This Day opening, by

E. W. LAWTON,

At his New Stand, corner of Thames-Street and Washington Square,—and large additions will be received next week.

Newport, Nov. 22.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being under the necessity of leaving town, would recommend Mr. DELLINGHAM as qualified to give instruction in the Art of Writing.

A. G. P. COLBURN.

Newport, Nov. 19

Penmanship.

William T. Dellingham,

PROPOSES to succeed Mr. COLBURN, in teaching the Art of

WRITING,

To Young Ladies and Gentlemen.—He will commence on Monday next, in a room over the R. I UNION BANK at 3 o'clock P. M. for Ladies, and at 7 o'clock for Gentlemen.

The improvement made in a course of lessons would be scarcely credited by those who are unacquainted with the systematic simplicity to which the rules are reduced. Persons who have completed their Education in other respects, and wish to improve their style of Writing, would be greatly assisted by a course of lessons, to use the pen with ease and elegance.

Terms are, $3 for 20 Lessons, including Stationary, &c.

Newport, Nov. 21.

Ladies Beaver Bonnets.

GEORGE WANTON,

At his Book and Hat Store, has just received,

AN Assortment of the most fashionable, Ladies and Misses brown, drab and black Beaver BONNETS, elegantly trimmed, with Down and Ostrich Plumes.

ALSO,

Men's napt, castor and Beaver Hats fashionable and at reduced prices.—Low priced and fine Beavers, with wide brims.—Men's and Boys best Felt Hats

Also, just received,

SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind in use, by the dozen or single, among which are, Webster's and Alden's Spelling-Books, Daboll's Arithmetic, Columbian Orator, Morse's Geography, Walker's Dictionaries, Testaments, &c. &c.

Fifty reams Writing and Letter Paper

Family Bibles with plates.

Blank Account Books

New Edition Bowditch's Navigator and Coast Pilot.

Almanacks for 1818,

Bickerstaff's Rhode-Island, Farmer's and Clergyman's Almanacks, by the groce, dozen or single.

Newport, Nov. 21. 4w

PUBLIC STOCKS.

ALL KINDS of PUBLIC STOCKS Bought and Sold, on the best possible terms, by

J. B. WOOD.

Providence, June 24.

New Works.

Wm. & J. H. Barber,

Have just received,

The following New Works.

SKETCHES of Lower Canada, historical and descriptive, with the Author's reflections on the soil and aspect ; the morals, habits, and religious institutions of that isolated Country, during a tour to Quebec, in the month of July, by JOSEPH SANSOM, Esq.—1 vol price $1 25.

Manuscript transmitted from St. Helena, by an unknown channel, 2d edition. Price 75 cents.

PLACIDE, a Spanish Tale, 2 vols. in one.—Translated from the French of Madame de Genlis, by Alexander Jameson.—Price One Dollar.

ALSO,

The 2d edition of a Series of Discourses on Christian Revelation, viewed in connexion with Modern Astronomy by FRANCIS CHALMERS, D. D. Minister of the Tron Church in Glasgow,—Second American Edition.—To which are added, Four Discourses on various public occasions, by the same Author.—Price $1 75 in boards.

The Speeches of CHARLES PHILLIPS Esq. delivered at the Bar, and on various public occasions, in Ireland and England.—Edited by himself.—Price $1 25 in boards.

The Vindication of the Captors of Major ANDRE.

Pitkins' Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States.

Clarke's Travels in various Countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa—2 vols.

The Emporium of Arts and Sciences—Conducted by JOHN REDMAN COXE, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania.

Lectures of Thomas Cooper, Esq Professor of Chemistry at Carlisle College, Pennsylvania.

Nov. 8, 1817.

BUTTER.

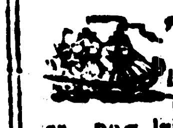
FORTY-EIGHT Kegs Philadelphia BUTTER, just received and for sale, by

J. G. & S. WHITEHORNE.

Newport, Nov. 21.

Sales at Auction.

On MONDAY, Nov 24, 1817, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be Sold at Public Auction, by order of the Administratrix on the Estate of C. COOK, *deceased.*



THREE-EIGHTHS of the Ship WILLIAM & HENRY, Burthen 3 4 Tons, as she came from sea, now lying at Gibbs's Wharf—Conditions made known at the time and place of Sale.

SILAS DEAN, Aucr.

Newport, Nov. 14.

NOTICE.

A NUMBER of Females in the Village of Wickford, having formed themselves into a Society, for the benevolent purpose of clothing the Indigent Children that attend the Sunday School, beg leave to inform the public, that any Donations will be thankfully received, and gratefully acknowledged by said Society.

Wickford, Nov. 21.

Ten Dollars Reward.

ON the night of the 15th inst. AVERY BAGGS, a State Prisoner, broke Gaol in the County of Washington, State of Rhode-Island.—Said Baggs is about 22 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, black hair, curled on each side of his head, dark hazle eyes ; had on when he went away, a blue round jacket, black waistcoat, dark grey pantaloons, and fur'd hat.—Whoever will take up and return said Prisoner in the States' Goal in the County of Washington, or in any other Goal within the State of Rhode-Island, shall receive the above reward.

PHILIP TAYLOR, *Gaoler.*

Washington Gaol, Nov. 16.

Newport Light-House.

ALL persons having demands against the Subscriber for work done, or materials furnished, in fitting up the Gas Apparatus at the Light-House, are requested to present their bills (in duplicate) for settlement.

D. MELVILLE.

Newport, Oct. 17.

From the Connecticut Courant.

The Brief REMARKER.

"We leave our native lands, these fields so sweet,
Our country leave"——

THE charming language above, is the translation of a sentence in one of the Eclogues of Virgil, and is from the pen of the great Earl of Chatham, in a letter to his young nephew, at the University of Cambridge.

Those so mournfully spoken of here by the Shepherd in Virgil, were whole districts of industrious farmers in the vicinity of ancient Rome, whose lands were confiscated, and who, along with their families, were exiled to remote regions, in consequence of their belonging to the defeated party in the civil wars.

Hapless men! So deep was their affliction, it has been sung in never-dying strains. And who that hath any heart in his bosom, can read without commiseration the Eclogue that describes it?

In all former ages, Exile has been regarded as one of the greatest calamities. The abandonment of native home, and breaking up the numerous and endless associations it had given birth to; the severance of old friendships and of the endearing ties of blood; the sequestration from acquaintance, from conditions, by habit made familiar and most natural; and to "become as new into the world, strange, and unacquainted:"—all this has been reckoned, in times past, as next to death. But "the times are changed, and we are changed with them."

In our country here, thousands of late have gone into exile, and other thousands are going, not by compulsion, but of their own accord. I venture to call it *exile*, because it sunders them from inestimable privileges and enjoyments, which it were impossible to supply or counterpoil. *They leave their native land, their fields so sweet*; and, infinitely more than that, those venerable institutions, the pride and glory of their native land, they leave: institutions literary, moral, and religious, of far greater price than mines of gold and silver, they voluntarily leave,

"Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind."

Here let me not be misunderstood: it is not emigration that is here reprobated, but its wildness of excess. No inconsiderable blessing is it, that we are exempt from the frightful dangers and horrible fears of an overgrown population; that the exuberance of people, wheresoever it happens in particular places, can be drained off so easily, and with benefit to the great whole; and that the domains of our common country are of such wide extent as to furnish ample room for many generations to come.—Moreover, praise not to be withheld from the astonishing industry, hardiness, and enterprize, which already have made so much of the wilderness "to blossom as the rose."—Nor are migrations from the older to the newer parts of this vast commonwealth, at all to be censured, but rather commended, when moderate as to numbers, and conducted with provident care. But excess turneth that to evil, which is good in itself; and scarce ever was wild excess more manifest than in this particular. It would seem indeed, as if the East were now-a-days pouring itself upon the West, with near as much phrenzy of zeal, though of a different sort, as western Europe in a certain period of the dark age, poured forth its devoted population upon Western Asia. It is as the frantic fervor of the crusaders austracted from all considerations of religion.

The illusions of Hope, in the present instance, are truly wonderful. They imagine, or seem to imagine, that in the blest regions they are seeking after, the earth yields her increase spontaneously as well as abundantly, so as to preclude almost all necessity for hard labour.—But *there*, as well as *here*, it will be found that man must eat bread in the sweat of his face. Suppose, however, that their extravagant expectations were realized; would this circumstance contribute to their welfare? No verily; instead of a blessing, it would be a curse to them; or if not to themselves, yet inevitably to their posterity.

It is very often found that the morals of places are in the *inverse* proportion to their natural advantages; those to which Providence hath been most bountiful of its gifts being most corrupted, whilst other places of a dreary aspect, are distinguished for pure morality and blameless manners.

The plain of Jordan, where Sodom stood, "was even as the Garden of the Lord"* The exuberant fertility of the soil furnished its habiters with a fulness of bread, of very easy attainment; while such was the delicious warmth of the climate, that but very little of raiment was needed. Abundance of idleness followed of course. The men "toiled not," neither did the women "spin"—Now, idleness, conjoined with plenty naturally led to voluptuousness; and from both these combined causes there was produced at length an unexampled measure of human depravity; all which came about according to the fixed course of things.

It were easy to gather from the history of man a large number of like instances; instances of extreme richness of soil and deliciousness of climate, where, in process of time, the inhabitants became the most slothful, the most voluptuous and effeminate, the most depraved, and the most wretched of mortals. And it would be easy to show on the other side, that in regions requiring much labour and toil, there has been found, generally speaking, the greatest quantity of whatever adorns and ennobles the human character; the most firmness of body and mind, the most enterprize, the most order, and the most virtue and piety.

The truth of it is, Necessity is the mother of industry, and, by consequence of social order and virtuous habits—Wherever there is but little necessity for labour, the people will labour but little. Very shortly will they contract the habits of idleness; and along with idleness they will soon learn to associate the most degrading vices.

We are apt to regard conditions in life as positively good, and as positively bad, merely on account of some particular advantage attending the one, and of some particular disadvantage belonging to the other: whereas if we were to examine them carefully and thoroughly, we should find both to be made up of such a mixture of good and evil, that the preference of sober judgment oftentimes would be given to the condition which appeared least eligible at the first view.

So is it with respect to the matter here in hand. At the first glance we readily give a decided preference to such tracts of our widely-extended country as give promise of the most plenteous living with the least alloy of hard labour. But, after a few more generations shall have rolled away, *Where*, in the greatest measure will be found inaction, sloth, the nerveless arm, the poltroon heart, along with all the degrading vices that so naturally breed in the element of habitual idleness and voluptuousness? And again, on the contrary, *Where* will most be found sobriety, good order, fortitude, enterprize, a manly spirit? *Where* will be found "the bone and muscle" of the nation—a hardy and virtuous yeomanry? It needs no prophetic gifts to tell.

* Genesis xiii. 10.

By the Mails.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, NOV. 14

From Amelia.

The U. S. gun vessel No. 168, Lieut. McCall, has arrived at St. Mary's, from Amelia. Com. Aury, on the 5th of Nov. issued a Proclamation, declaring Martial Law to be in force for ten days. He denounces a faction existing in the island, but who are not personally designated, as "mercenaries, traitors and cowards," and who are desirous of plunging the island into a civil war.—"Citizens," says this Frenchman, "we have come here to plant the tree of liberty, to foster free institutions, and to wage war against the tyrant of Spain, the oppressor of America, and enemy to the rights of man. We are ever ready to pay obedience to the principles of republicanism, but firmly determined never to adhere to the dictates of a faction."

There was a constant cannonading in Amelia; and two prizes were said to be off the port.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON-CITY, NOV. 21.

Revolution in Algiers.

The revolution in Algiers, and the decapitation of the Dey, now confirmed, are events not uninteresting in themselves, and particularly to us. The late Dey had established, among all our countrymen in the Mediterranean, who had opportunities of observing his character, a reputation of probity, elevation, fortitude, and intrepidity—qualities not often united in an Algerine chief of any grade, and, therefore, remarkable. He had signalized himself for the two latter qualities, in a distinguished manner, by the cool and desperate resistance he made to the demands of the British Admiral Exmouth, and afterwards to the attacks by the tremendous force employed to enforce them. Whenever he has yielded, as far as we have observed, to the demands of any nation, it has been from policy, when his discriminating observation taught him it would be in vain to prolong resistance. He was an Algerine, it is true, and therefore entertained notions and pursued a policy, when he dare, reprobated by the law of nations, and obnoxious to the advancing civilization of all Christian nations.—But as an Algerine, he was a great man; and his dethronement may prove the harbinger and the cause of the utter annihilation of the power of Algiers.

He was dethroned, it is reported, because his reign had been disastrous.—Disaster, then, is to be retrieved—and retrieved it can only be by re-establishing the former principles and practices of that power, the surrender of which is the disaster of which the Dey was accused. Should the attempt be made on our commerce, we shall be immediately engaged in a war with that nation. It is in this view that we consider the revolution as interesting to us—and that we have been gratified in reflecting, that we have a force in the Mediterranean, should the revolution at Algiers portend a revolution of policy, sufficient to protect our own commerce, and keep the pirates in their ports, if not to annihilate their marine.

November 24

A respected friend in New-Orleans, in a letter to the editor under date of the 25th ult says; our senator in Congress Mr Claiborne, late governor of this state is dangerously sick; he has been ill at his farm for four weeks, and yesterday he was brought to this city. His life is despaired of.

In the event of the death of Mr Claiborne, Louisiana will not be represented in the Senate of the United States the ensuing session, except the vacancies be immediately supplied. Mr Fromentin is, we believe, now in France, from whence it is not probable he will return in time to take his seat.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 18.

Some further particulars have been received, by the way of Havanna, of the siege and evacuation of the fort at Comaujo, which place is situated about one hundred leagues north westerly from the city of Mexico. After having been besieged twenty-one days, by the royalists under Gen Linau, the garrison of the fort, under the command of Gen. Moreno, one of Mina's officers, finding themselves closely pressed successfully fought their way through the royal troops in the night, in which desperate act they are said to have lost a considerable number of men. Their object was to proceed to join Gen. Mina's corps which was not far distant, and which, it was supposed, was not sufficiently strong to have afforded relief to the garrison.—This event took place on the night between the 19th and 20th of August.—By the evacuation of the fort, the patriots abandoned to the royalists 21 pieces of cannon, and 350 balls; a quantity of grape-shot; 211 bombs; 250 lances; 400 muskets; 12,500 cartridges; flints, lead, leather for cavalry and infantry, 600 saddles, a great many articles necessary and useful for war.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 24

We have letters from New-Orleans of the 18th October, at which time the calamity which had prevailed so long there had subsided, and business of every kind was about to resume its former activity.

Accounts received at New-Orleans, from Vera-Cruz and the Havanna, concur in stating that Gen. Mina had arrived with a powerful force, within six leagues of the city of Mexico; and a good understanding was expected to take place between the adverse parties, and that both would unite in maintaining Mexico as an independent nation.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 24

The Schooner Gen. Jackson, which arrived this morning in 35 days from Aux-Cayes, was boarded in lat. 23 50, long 80 26, by the Mexican privateer Superior, Capt. Jolly, who informed that he captured on the 1st inst. the Spanish sch'r Tentettira, bound from the coast of Africa to Havanna, with 290 Slaves. On the 2d inst. the same privateer captured the English schooner City of Tortola, from Havanna bound to Laguira, with a cargo consisting of a quantity of rum and about 30,000 pounds of gun-powder, which had been shipped for the use of the royal army under Gen. Morilla. Both prizes were manned and ordered to Amelia Island.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, NOV. 26.

From India.

The Trident has arrived at New-York from Calcutta, bringing accounts from that place to the 10th of August last.—The papers state that a serious insurrection broke out at Saporanas, one of the principal residences attached to Amboyna, in which the resident and his family had fallen victims to the treachery of the natives.—A force, consisting of 200 soldiers and sailors had been sent by the Dutch authorities to quell the disturbance, but without success, nearly the whole party being destroyed immediately on their landing.—The Governor has set out from Calcutta for the western provinces, to quell a threatened insurrection in that quarter. The Trident has brought from Calcutta a beautiful Elephant.

The Calcutta papers, received at Salem, are only to July; they mention the particulars of many sacrifices of individuals, on the altar of superstition, notwithstanding the numerous Christian Priests who have been sent to that quarter, and the liberal distribution of the Bible among them; the Hindoo College had been opened at Calcutta, and promises immense advantages to science and humanity; it has English, Native and Persian Teachers; there is also established at Calcutta, an auxiliary Bible and School Book Society.—The Pindarines are represented as still ravaging the country, and committing the most horrid excesses among the peasants, by the indiscriminate butchery of men, women, and children, and bearing the latter in triumph, on their pikes.

NEWPORT,
SATURDAY, Nov. 29, 1817.

Fifteenth Congress.

The First Session of the Fifteenth Congress will assemble at Washington on Monday next. Nearly all the Eastern and Northern Members are on their way; and several of the Southern and Western members have already arrived there, particularly Mr. CLAY, who will unquestionably be placed in the Chair.—It is expected a quorum will be formed on the first day of the session, in which case the Message will be communicated on Tuesday, and reach this place on the Saturday following.

The Cabinet.

The Cabinet of the United States is now complete in every department.—John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State.—William H. Crawford, of Georgia, Secretary of the Treasury.—John C. Calhoun, of South-Carolina, Secretary of War.—Benjamin W. Crowninshield, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy.—William Wirt, of Virginia, Attorney-General.

Appointment by the President.

It is with pleasure we state, that the President of the U. S. has appointed Col HENRY SHERBURNE, of this town, (an officer of the Revolutionary Army,) to be Indian Agent for the Chickasaw Tribe.—The salary is, we believe, $1,200 per annum.

A writer in the Boston Centinel of Wednesday last, in favor of the Canal from Barnstable to Buzzard's bay, says that in the months of February and March, of the last winter, "*all the Harbours from Passamaquoddy to the Chesapeake, except Portsmouth and New-London, were closed with ice.*"—This is a mistake.—The Harbour of NEWPORT remained open during the winter and the anchorage at the north end of the harbour was not obstructed for a single day, by the ice.—Vessels arrived and departed from our harbour during that period, without meeting any obstruction, as our marine list for those months will fully manifest.—The Brig Frederick, Capt Mayo, from Boston bound to Alexandria, arrived in this harbour on the 23d of Feb last, after being 30 days at sea, being unable to enter the Chesapeake, and finding every harbour to the westward of this closed with ice.—The superiority of the harbour of Newport, over any other in the U. S. for its easy and safe entrance during the winter months, was evidenced by the arrival here on the 2d of March last, of the U. S. Frigate JAVA, Capt. PERRY, on her return from the Mediterranean, at which time, this was the only port she could enter with safety.

The Franklin 74

After mentioning that the Franklin, with Mr. RUSH, family and suite on board, was to sail from Annapolis on the 20th inst. the National Intelligencer adds,—"It is not a little creditable to our officers and naval tactics, that Mons Perrong, a Lieutenant de Vasseau, (which gives him rank as a captain of a frigate in the French service) is regulated as a gun-room passenger in the Franklin, merely to become better informed as to the improved machinery order, dispositions, and celerity, practised in the American ships of war.—Lieut. Perrong was readily admitted to this ship through the solicitation of the Marquis de la Fayette to the President.

A Deputation of Ten Chiefs of the Wyandots and Seneca Indians, arrived at Washington on the 18th inst.—their business is with the government.—These Chiefs, are those among whom the President of the United States passed a night, as he travelled through the wilderness from Detroit, and by whom he was voluntarily guarded, during his stay with them.

Alabama Territory.

A correspondent of the Editors of the National Intelligencer, under date of *Mobile, Oct 11th*, after censuring the surcharged representations, (given in many papers,) of the soil, climate and productions of that country, thus proceeds—"The country, now called the Alabama Territory combines two advantages not to be found in any other part of the federal dominions. It has cheap lands, and they are convenient to trade. Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, have better lands, but they are too distant from market. On the other hand, the lands of West Florida, are near to market; but they are good for nothing. There are good lands in the Alabama Territory, not generally indeed, but in sufficient quantities; and they have heretofore been cheap. Your own paper has raised the nominal value, and if that nominal value could be kept up one of the great advantages of the country, *cheap lands*, would disappear.

"The wonderful productiveness of the best lands, viz. 100 bushels of corn to the acre, which is mentioned in the newspapers, is quite a novel circumstance to those who have lived here many years. I believe that 20 barrels to the acre is considered as a good average crop, but as these 20 barrels contain only a bushel and a half each, the amount is only 30 bushels. There may be lands which will produce 100 bushels but I believe they are unknown to the old settlers."

The Sea Serpent.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday last, says,—"The Sea Serpent, it is said, is still in Long-Island Sound. On Friday and Saturday last, he was seen off Greenwich harbour, (in the vicinity of Captains Island,) by a number of the Inhabitants of that town.—He moved slowly through the water with his head raised about six feet; and in his progress produced a foam, like that produced by the bow of a vessel. He appeared to be amusing himself leisurely near and round the Islands, and occupied about ten minutes in passing from one of the Islands to another, a distance of little more than a mile."

Lady Morgan's France.

We have rarely seen any work which has fallen under the lash of a more severe criticism, than has been the fact with Lady Morgan's France, in the hands of the Quarterly Review. "Omitting *minor faults*," they arrange their charges against the book under the heads of "Bad taste—Bombast and Nonsense—Blunders—Ignorance of the French language and manners—General Ignorance—Jacobinism—Falsehood—Licentiousness and Impiety." How her Ladyship will extricate herself from some of these charges, we are not able exactly to foresee. The evidence adduced by the critics to support several of them, appears, as far as we can discover, to be pretty conclusive; and the cases are so numerous that unless they can be satisfactorily answered and obviated, we should think they would put an end to her Ladyship's future authorship, unless, indeed, she should venture out in her own vindication.

Life of Patrick Henry.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 18th inst. contains a review of the life of PATRICK HENRY, by the celebrated Mr. WIRT, (lately appointed Attorney-General of the U. S.) from which we have been induced to copy a few extracts.—We think, says the Reviewer, "That that native writer who does venture on the perilous field of critical biography, and whose daring is crowned with success, has a very high claim to the gratitude and admiration of his countrymen—for his labors, besides their immediate good effects, in holding up to the imitation of the living the illustrious example of the dead, raise our national character in a point where it has been most assailed, and add the wreath of literature, to the column already ornamented with the trophies of our naval and military glory. We have lately seen a very favorable specimen of this kind of writing in the life of Fulton, from the pen of Mr. Colden—and we have now before us a work, which we think will bear a comparison with Middleton's life of Cicero, so often referred to by our author; and is not very inferior to the prototype which he evidently had before him—the life of Agricola by Tacitus."

"PATRICK HENRY, as our author informs us, was born on the 29th of May, 1736, in the county of Hanover. His parents were not rich, but in easy circumstances, and of respectable character.—The son seems to have given in his youth no evidences of his future greatness. His companions recollect nothing that distinguished him advantageously from other young men, unless a certain propensity to observe and comment upon the human character might be so regarded. He was nurtured in idleness, and had none of the benefits of a regular education. At the age of 15 he was placed behind the counter of a country merchant, and the next year was with his brother William "set up in trade." This proved a most unfortunate adventure, and was not long in coming to its usual catastrophe. At the age of eighteen he married a Miss Shelton, the daughter of an honest but needy farmer: and "Mr. Henry had to delve the ground with his own hands for subsistence."—"Such," exclaim our author, "are the vicissitudes of human life!—It is curious to contemplate this giant genius, destined in a few years to guide the councils of a mighty nation, but unconscious of the intellectual treasures which he possessed, encumbered, at the early age of 18, with the cares of a family; obscure, unknown, and almost unpitied; digging, with wearied limbs and with an aching heart, a small spot of barren earth for bread, and blessing the hour of night, which relieved him from toil. Little could the wealthy and great of the land, as they rolled along the highway in splendor, and beheld the young rustic at work in the coarse garb of a laborer, covered with dust and melting in the sun, have suspected that this was the man who was destined not only to humble their pride, but to make the prince himself tremble on his distant throne, and to shake the brightest jewels from the British crown. Little, indeed, could he himself have suspected it; for amidst the distresses which thickened around him at this time, and threatened him not only with obscurity but with famine, no hope came to cheer the gloom, nor did

...remain to him any earthly consideration, save that which he found in the bosom of his own family."

Soon after this period, Mr. Henry having devoted *six weeks* to the study of the law, applied for and obtained a license to practise it. For three years he lingered in obscurity, until at length a controversy to which the Legislature and people were parties on the one side, and the clergy on the other, called forth his gigantic talents. An act had passed in 1758, authorising persons indebted for tobacco to commute the debt for money at the rate of 16s. 8d. per hundred. This act deeply affected the interests of the clergy, whose stipends were payable in tobacco, and they resisted it on two grounds; first because the act of 1758, not having received the royal assent, had not the force of a law; and secondly because the King in Council had declared that act null and void. In a suit instituted by the Rev. James Maury, vs. the Collector of Hanover and his securities, the question of law came to be argued on a demurrer assigning as causes of demurrer these reasons, and was determined in favor of the plaintiff.—The case then came before a jury on a writ of inquiry of damages, and it was on this question that Mr. Henry made his debut before the public. Our author's account of the whole matter is extremely interesting, but we confine ourselves to the following extract, detailing what took place in Court.

"Soon after the opening of the court, the cause was called. It stood on a writ of inquiry of damages, no plea having been entered by the defendants since the judgment on the demurrer. The array before Mr Henry's eyes was now most fearful. On the bench sat more than twenty clergymen, the most learned men in the colony, and the most capable, as well as the severest critics before whom it was possible for him to have made his *debut*. The court house was crowded with an overwhelming multitude, and surrounded with an immense and anxious throng, who not finding room to enter, were endeavouring to listen without, in the deepest attention. But there was something still more awfully disconcerting than all this; for in the chair of the presiding magistrate, sat no other person than his own father. Mr. Lyons opened the cause very briefly: in the way of argument he did nothing more than explain to the jury, that the decision upon the demurrer had put the act of 1758 entirely out of the way, and left the law of 1748 as the only standard of their damages; he then concluded with a highly-wrought eulogium on the benevolence of the clergy. And now came on the first trial of Patrick Henry's strength. No one had ever heard him speak, and curiosity was on tip-toe. He rose very aukwardly, and faultered much in his exordium. The people hung their heads at so unpromising a commencement; the clergy were observed to exchange sly looks with each other; and his father is described as having almost sunk with confusion, from his seat. But these feelings were of short duration, and soon gave place to others, of a very different character. For now were those wonderful faculties which he possessed, for the first time developed; and now was first witnessed that mysterious and almost supernatural transformation of appearance, which the fire of his own eloquence never failed to work in him. For as his mind rolled along, and began to glow from its own action, all the *exuviæ* of the clown, seemed to shed themselves spontaneously. His attitude by degrees became erect and lofty. The spirit of his genius awakened all his features. His countenance shone with a nobleness and grandeur which it had never before exhibited.—There was a lightning in his eyes, which seemed to rive the spectator. His action became graceful, bold, and commanding; and in the tones of his voice but more especially in his emphasis, there was a peculiar charm, a magic, of which any one who ever heard him will speak, as soon as he is named, but of which no one can give any adequate description. They can only say that it struck upon the ear and upon the heart, *in a manner which language cannot tell*. Add to all these, his wonder-working fancy and the peculiar phraseology in which he clothed its images; for he painted to the heart, with a force that almost petrified it. In the language of those who heard him on this occasion, "he made their blood run cold, and their hair to rise on end."

"It will not be difficult for any one, who ever heard this most extraordinary man, to believe the whole account of this transaction which is given by his surviving hearers; and from their account, the court house of Hanover county, must have exhibited on this occasion, a scene as picturesque, as has been ever witnessed in real life. They say, that the people, whose countenances had fallen as he arose, had heard but a very few sentences, before they began to look up; then to look at each other with surprise, as if doubting the evidence of their own senses; then attracted by some strong gesture, struck by some majestic attitude, fascinated by the spell of his eye, the charm of his emphasis, and the varied and commanding expression of his countenance, they could look away no more. In less than twenty minutes they might be seen in every part of the house, on every bench, in every window, stooping forward from their stands in death-like silence; their features fixed in amazement and awe; all their senses listening and riveted upon the speaker, as if to catch the last strain of some heavenly visitant. The mockery of the clergy was soon turned into alarm; their triumph into confusion and despair; and at one burst of his rapid and overwhelming invective, they fled from the bench in precipitation and terror. As for the father, such was his surprise, such his amazement, such his rapture, that forgetting where he was, and the character which he was filling, tears of ecstacy streamed down his cheeks, without the power or inclination to repress them.

"The jury seem to have been so completely bewildered, that they lost sight not only of the act of 1748, but that of 1758 also; for thoughtless even of the admitted right of the plaintiff, they had scarcely left the bar, when they returned with a verdict of *one penny damages*. A motion was made for a new trial; but the court too, had now lost the equipoise of their judgment, and overruled the motion by an unanimous vote. The verdict and judgment over-ruling the motion were followed by redoubled acclamation, from within and without the house. The people, who had with difficulty kept their hands off their champion, from the moment of closing his harangue, no sooner saw the fate of the cause finally sealed, than they seized him at the bar, and in spite of his own exertions, and the continued cry of "order" from the sheriffs and the court, they bore him out of the court-house, and raising him on their shoulders, carried him about the yard, in a kind of electioneering triumph."

In the year 1764, Mr. Henry removed to the county of Louisa, and in the fall of that year he had an opportunity of exhibiting himself before the house of burgesses in Williamsburg in a contested election.

"Williamsburg, then the seat of government, was the *focus* of fashion and high life. The residence of the Governor, (the immediate representative of the Sovereign) the royal state in which he lived, the polite and brilliant circle which he always had about him, diffused their influence through the city and the circumjacent country, and filled Williamsburg with a degree of emulation, taste, and elegance, of which we can form no conception, by the appearances of the present day.—During the session of the house of burgesses, too, these stately modes of life assumed their richest forms; the town was filled with a concourse of visitors, as well as citizens, attired in their gayest colours—the streets, exhibited a continued scene of animated and glittering tumult; the houses, of costly profusion.

"Such was the scene, in which Mr. Henry was now called upon, for the first time, to make his appearance. He made no preparation for it, but went down just in the kind of garb which he had been accustomed to exhibit all his life; and is said to have worn, on this occasion particularly, a suit which had suffered very considerably in the service. The contrast which he exhibited, with the general elegance of the place, was so striking, as to call upon him the eyes of all the curious and the mischievous;—and, as he moved awkwardly about, in his coarse and thread-bare dress, with a countenance of abstraction and total unconcern as to what was passing around him, (interesting as it seemed to every one else,) he was stared at by some as a prodigy, and regarded by others as an unfortunate being, whose senses were disordered. When he went to attend the committee of privileges and elections, the matter was still worse. "The proud airs of aristocracy," says Judge Tyler, detailing this incident of Mr. Henry's life, "added to the dignified forms of that truly august body, were enough to have deterred any man possessing less firmness and independence of spirit than Mr. Henry. He was ushered with great state and ceremony into the room of the committee, whose chairman was Col. Bland. Mr. Henry was dressed in very coarse apparel—no one knew any thing of him, and scarcely was he treated with decent respect by any one except the Chairman, who could not do so much violence to his feelings and principles, as to depart on any occasion, from the delicacy of the gentleman. But the general contempt was soon changed into as general admiration; for Mr Henry distinguished himself by a copious and brilliant display on the great subject of the rights of suffrage, superior to any thing that had been heard before within those walls. Such a burst of eloquence, from a man so very plain and ordinary in his appearance, struck the Committee with amazement: so that a deep and perfect silence took place during the speech—and not a sound but from his lips, was to be heard in the room."

A small volume has just been issued from the press of Messrs. Kirk and Mercein in New-York, under the title of —"*Letters from the Hon. David Humphreys, F. R. S. to the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, London, containing some account of the Serpent of the Ocean, frequently seen in Gloucester-bay*"——This little work is composed in a great measure of facts, collected from the most authentic sources, proving the actual existence and appearance of that formidable animal, with as minute a description of his size, length, figure, and physiognomy, as could be obtained; and also a description of the small Snake, killed near the place where the large one was seen, and supposed to be one of the progeny of the latter.—Gen. Humphreys has been at considerable pains to collect all the correct information on a subject, which, from its novelty and the other attending circumstances, has excited a good deal of public attention and curiosity; and his work must, therefore, prove interesting and important, not only to the zoologist, but to the community at large.

COMMUNICATION.

☞ The Capital Prize of $ 20,000, No 13,091, in the Washington Monument Lottery, drawn in Baltimore on the 19th instant, we understand was sent from the Truly fortunate Lottery-Office of G. & R. WAITE, to Boston.—The SURGICAL INSTITUTION LOTTERY was to commence drawing in Baltimore, on Wednesday the 26th instant.—This Lottery is of the greatest magnitude ever introduced in this country, the highest Prizes being 100,000 and 50,000 Dollars.—The price of Tickets is now Sixty Dollars.—The whole Lottery contains only 8000 Tickets, which are to be drawn in Ten drawings. By the New-York papers it appears, that G. & R. WAITE have pledged themselves to have the CASH in readiness, for the Capital Prizes.

Married,

At Bristol on Sunday evening last, Col. SAMUEL WARDWELL, to Mrs. LUCY COGGESHALL.

Died,

In Pendleton District, (S. C.) on the 16th inst. Mr. JOHN GILLELAND, aged *One Hundred and Sixteen Years*; 85 of which he had lived in America.—He has left a numerous offspring of children and grand-children; supposed to be upwards of One Hundred.

At Pittsfield, (Mass.) Col. SIMON LARNED, aged 63 years, late Commander of the 9th Regiment U. S. Infantry, formerly member of Congress, and an officer of the Revolution.

At Westfield, (Mass) on the 16th inst Gen. WILLIAM SHEPARD, aged 80 years, a distinguished officer in the revolutionary war.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,

Nov. 29, 1817.

ENTERED,

Brig Hiram,	Brown,	St. Eustatia
Sloop Halcyon,	Walden,	New-York
George & Mary,	Walden,	ditto

CLEARED,

Schooner Ebenezer,	Cowing,	Bermuda
Merino,	Lawton,	Philadelphia
Susan,	Chase,	Edenton
Sloop General Swift,	Slade,	Washington
Halcyon,	Walden,	New-York
Intrepid,	Calvert,	Norfolk

Arrived at East-Greenwich, (in this District) on Tuesday last, Brig Hiram, Brown, 23 days from St. Eustatia, with Rum, Sugar, &c.—Left there, Brig Brutus, Barnes, for Boston, uncertain when to sail; Julian, Auger, of New-York, discharging; Sch'r Nancy, of Baltimore, do.—The Sloop Mary, Bourne, of Wells, (Me.) touched there Oct. 25th, and sailed the same day for St. Martins.—Markets for American produce was very low, and Island produce scarce and high.

The Brig Brutus, Gorton, of this port, was spoken Oct. 9th, lat. 31 52, long. 78, from New-Orleans bound to Cadiz.

The violence of the late gale in the West-Indies was almost unprecedented, and its ravages were truly melancholy.—Several of the islands are stated to have been nearly ruined, many valuable lives were lost, and a large amount of property in vessels, &c has been irrecoverably destroyed.

The loss of the U. S. Brig Boxer, near the Balize, is confirmed—her specie, armament, and crew were saved.

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Patrons of the Newport Mercury are respectfully informed, that in consequence of a new arrangement having taken place in the establishment, the MERCURY will in future be published by WM & J H BARBER.—*It is highly necessary therefore, that there should be an immediate adjustment of the numerous small debts, (particularly in the Country,) due to the Subscribers.—It is hoped, that this Notice will not be disregarded, as it is essentially requisite that all the Accounts of the Establishment should be adjusted to the 1st instant.—Those who are several Years in arrears for the MERCURY, are informed, that unless an immediate settlement is made, their Names will be struck from the Subscription list, and the demands against them put in suit within a reasonable time after this* FINAL NOTICE.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER.

Office of the Newport Mercury, November 22d, 1817.

Quarterly Review.

Wm. & J. H. Barber,

Have just received,

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 33.—Subscribers are requested to call for their Numbers.

Letters from the Hon. DAVID HUMPHREYS, F. R. S. to the Hon. Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society of London.—Containing some account of Serpent of the Ocean, frequently seen in Gloucester Bay.—Price 50 Cents.

ALSO,

A few more copies of the

Second edition of a Series of Discourses on Christian Revelation, viewed in connexion with Modern Astronomy by FRANCIS CHALMERS, D. D. Minister of the Tron Church in Glasgow.—Second American Edition.—To which are added, Four Discourses on various public occasions, by the same Author.—Price $ 1 75 in boards.

The Speeches of CHARLES PHILLIPS Esq. delivered at the Bar, and on various public occasions, in Ireland and England.—Edited by himself.—Second edition.—Price $ 1 25 in boards.

An Assortment of *School-books* and *Stationary*—Cheap!

Nov. 26, 1817.

TEAS.

L. ROUSMANIERE,

No. 2, Market-Square,

Has for Sale,

Very superior Young Hyson and Souchong Teas, by the chest or box.

ALSO,

A few more Boxes Boston Mould CANDLES, new, and warranted American tallow.

ALSO,

Fourth proof French BRANDY, by the Pipe, and

A constant supply of best INDIA-POINT GIN, by the Pipe.

November 29, 1817.

India Cottons, Crash, &c.

E. W. LAWTON,

Has this Day opened the best Assortment of

India COTTONS,

That he has offered in several Years, of various widths and qualities, from 20 to 40 cents, per yard.

ALSO,

500 Yards bleached and brown CRASH
300 do home-spun Linen Diaper
25 Pieces Russia Do.

☞ Those who wish to have Colouring done in BOSTON, or WOOL Carded by the *Enterprise Manufacturing Company*—both of which will be done in the very best manner, will please to be particular to leave their Articles ☞ *At his New Stand, the corner Store on Washington Square and Thames Street, in the House of Dr.* CASE.

Newport, Nov. 26.

FOR SALE,

THAT convenient two-story Dwelling-House in Newport, situated in Spring-Street, with a yard, garden, and a good well of water.

Also for Sale,

About 100 Acres of Land, situated in North-Kingstown, about 4 miles from Gardner's ferry, and 5 from Wickford; the soil is good, well watered, and principally covered with timber, such as white and yellow bark oak, suitable for house and ship timber.—Any person wishing to purchase either of the above described premises, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber in North-Kingstown.

NATHAN G. HAZARD.

North-Kingstown, Nov. 26.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

And Possession given the 25th of March

ABOUT Thirty Acres of Land in Middletown, two and a half miles from the State House in Newport, and adjoining the road leading from Newport to Bristol-ferry, with a Dwelling-House, crib, barn, &c. thereon—a good orchard, a well of water, and a stream of water running through said land sufficient to turn a grist mill;—the Farm is a convenient and delightful place for Boarders.—For terms, &c apply to the Subscriber in South-Kingstown, or to HENRY GOULD, in Newport.

WILLIAM GOULD.

South-Kingstown, Nov. 28.

New Goods,

Are this Day opening, by

E. W. LAWTON,

At his New Stand, corner of Thames-Street and Washington Square,

WHICH, with those received by the last Waggon from BOSTON, makes his Assortment comprehend almost every article usually called for.

Among them are :—

Superfine, middling and common BROADCLOTHS, various colours.
Do. Pelisse Cloths and Pelisse Flannels.
Do. CASSIMERES.
Stout Plains and Kerseys.
Superfine do. do.
Superfine Drab Coatings.
Bombazets and Wildbores.
6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Rose BLANKETS
Flannels, a great variety.

Steam-Loom, Maddapolam and common British	Shirt's	
Fearnaughts and Beckings		
Extra fine, plain leno, and book Muslins		
Real Lawns		
Do. India mull Muslins		
Scotch and jaconet Muslins		
Calicoes, Hosiery, Shawls, Laces, Lustrings, Levantines, Ribbons, Garnitures, Handkerchiefs, Vestings, Sewing silks and Cambricks		A Great VARIETY.

ALSO,

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong & Bohea	TEAS.	Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Fifty Bushel Indian Meal

Buck-wheat FLOUR, hull'd and common, free from grit, in barrels and half barrels, and by the quarter,—of a superior quality, and Cheap.

☞ Five Crates Crockery, containing a handsome Assortment—*Cheap.*

Newport, Nov. 29.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are hereby notified, that a Dividend has been declared, and will be payable on or after the first day of December next, at the Office of said Company.

B. PIERCE, *Secretary.*

Newport, Nov. 26.

REMOVAL.

ROBERT P. LEE,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public,

THAT he has removed from his former stand to Store No. 114, Thames-Street, recently occupied by Mr. *Peter P. Remington*, and next door to Mr. James Center's, where he has just received a large supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Which he will sell remarkably low for CASH.

Among them are :—

Superfine Navy blue, black, brown, and bottle BROADCLOTHS; blue, black, brown and mix'd, middling and common ditto; CASSIMERES; devonshire Kerseys; lion-skin; Flannels; Blankets; Bombazetts; elegant Vestings; worsted hosiery; super dress'd and undress'd Calicoes; Furniture do.; British, Colerain, and superfine madapollam Shirtings; India Cottons; Irish Linens; brown ditto; 5-4 Irish sheetings; Russia do; Russia and American Diapers; long lawns and linen cambrics; flag and bandanna Handkerchiefs; black silk, Madrass and children's ditto; Shawls; Italian Crapes; green Lustrings, very fine; plain leno, fine and common India, book and Scotch Muslins; book muslin Handkerchiefs; Dimities and Cotton Cambrics; 16,000 best chapel Needles; Pins by the pack or single paper, &c. &c.

Likewise, constantly on hand,

COTTON YARN of the first quality for knitting and weaving.—With a variety of other Manufactured GOODS,—Such as Ginghams, Shirtings, Bedticks, Chex, flannels, cotton threads, &c.

Newport, Oct. 29.

PUBLIC STOCKS.

ALL KINDS of PUBLIC STOCKS Bought and Sold, on the best possible terms, by

J. B. WOOD.

Providence, Oct. 24.

Poetry.

SMILES.

WHAT is that Smile—that o'er the cheek
Of artless, blooming childhood strays:
That revels in the dimple sleek;
That charms the mother's tender gaze?

'Tis the bright sun of April's morn,
That rises with unsullied ray:
Nor marks the clouds that swift are borne
To wrap in shades the future day!

What is that soft, that languid Smile,
That mingles with a tender sigh:
Light spreads the timid blush the while,
And sweetly sinks the melting eye?

'Tis the bright dew-drop on the rose,
Sweet remnant of the early shower,
That, while its ripen'd leaves unclose,
And to full fragrance spread the flower!

What is that Smile—whose rapturous glow
Passion's impetuous breath inspires,
Whilst Pleasure's gaudy blossoms blow,
And the eye beams with guilty fires?

'Tis the Volcano's baleful blaze,
That pours around a fatal light;
Whose victim dies, that stops to gaze;
Whence safety is but found in flight!

What is that sad, that transient Smile,
That dawns upon the lip of woe:
That checks the deep drawn sigh awhile,
And stays the tear that starts to flow?

'Tis but a veil cast o'er the heart,
When youth's gay dreams have passed away;
When joy's faint lingering rays depart,
And the last gleams of hope decay!

What is that bright, that fearful Smile,
Quick flashing o'er the brow of care,
When fades each fruit of mental toil,
And nought remains to check despair?

'Tis the wild lurid lightning's gleam,
Swift bursting from a stormy cloud;
That spreads a bright destructive beam;
Then sinks into its sable shroud!

What is that Smile—calm, fix'd at last,
On the hoar brow of reverend age,
When the world's changing scenes are past;
And nearly clos'd life's varied page!

'Tis the rich glowing western beam,
Bright spreading o'er the darkening skies;
That shows, by its mild parting gleam,
A cloudless, heavenly morn shall rise!

Extract from Lord Byron

"The stars are forth, the moon above the tops
Of the snow-shining mountains—Beautiful!
I linger yet with Nature, for the night
Hath been to me a more familiar face
Than that of man; and in her starry shade
Of dim and solitary loveliness,
I learn'd the language of another world."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Franklin, to Dr. Mather, of Boston.

"I remember well both your father and grandfather, having heard them in the pulpit, and seen them both in their houses. The last time I saw your father, was in 1714. He received me in his library; and on my taking leave, he shewed me a shorter way out of the house, through a narrow passage, which was crossed by a beam over-head—We were still talking, as I withdrew; he accompanied me behind, and I turning partly towards him, when he hastily said, "Stoop, stoop."—I did not understand him, till I felt my head hit against the beam.—He was a man who never missed any occasion of giving instruction; and upon this, he said to me, "You are young, and have the world before you:—stoop, as you go through it, and you will miss many hard thumps"—This advice, thus beat into my head, has frequently been of use to me; and I often think of it, when I see pride mortified, and misfortunes brought upon people, by carrying their heads too high."

Lalande and Madame De Stael.

M. Lalande dined one day at the house of Recamier, the banker; he was seated between the celebrated beauty Madame Recamier, and Madame de Stael, equally distinguished for her wit—Wishing to say something pretty to the ladies, the Astronomer exclaimed—"How happy I am to be thus placed between wit and beauty!"—"Yes, M Lalande," sarcastically replied Madame de Stael, "and *without possessing either!*"

In the world there is much *tenderness* where there is no *misfortune*; and much *courage* where there is no *danger*.

CHEAP GOODS for Cash!

SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
No. 157, Thames-Street.

HAS just received, an extensive Assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, purchased at the Boston Auctions for Cash, among which are:—

Extra Superfine Black and Blue BROADCLOTHS; low priced ditto; Pelise Cloths and Cassimeres, for Ladies Coats; Flannels; Bombazets; Vestings; worsted hosiery; India Cottons; black and white attins; Italian Crapes; India Calicoes; chez; Imitation Shawls, Bandanna Handkerchiefs; fine book Muslins—with a variety of other articles.

Newport, Oct. 17.

P. & J. EASTON,
Have for Sale at their Store on Banister's Wharf, No. 15.

SUGARS, Loaf, Powdered, and Brown; Salt, Flour, Butter, Tobacco, Cassia, Figs, Nutmegs, Almonds, Starch, Ginger, Pimento, Paints, white and red Lead, yellow ochre, spanish brown, glue, copperas, saltpetre, essence of Spruce in boxes, Sweet Oil, corks, earthern Ware; Sherry, Colmenar and sweet Malaga WINES; oak boards, cedar and pine Shingles, New-York Soap, Window Glass 7 by 9, and 6 by 8; 7 tubs Steel, and two casks moulds for horse shoes.

ALSO,

An Assortment of DRY GOODS by the piece.

Newport, July 18, 1817.

NICOLAS GEFFROY,
No. 126, Thames-street,

HAS just received by the Sloops *Invincible* and *Intrepid*, from Richmond and Baltimore, a few Barrels of the first quality of Superfine FLOUR, suitable for family use, which he will sell at a reasonable price, being the proceeds of our Country Produce, manufactured Goods, and Fish!—He also wishes to purchase, *Cheese, Butter, Potatoes, Beets, Onions and Apples.*—He also informs his Customers that he keeps as usual,

Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery, Looking-Glasses, &c.

Manufactures Gold and Silver Ware and gives the value for old Gold and Silver.

Newport, Oct. 31.

SALT—Afloat.

FOUR Thousand Bushels of Liverpool SALT, for Sale on board the Ship William & Henry, at GILES's Wharf.—Apply on board.

Newport, Sept. 26

GROCERIES.
STEPHEN H. CAHOONE
No. 186, Thames-Street,
Offers for Sale,

MADEIRA	WINES	Loaf	SUGARS
Lisbon		Lump	
Teneriffe		Hav. White	
Sherry		Brown	
Port		Calcutta	
Colmanar		Muscovado	
Malaga and		Newark Cider	
Currant		Mace	
Jamaica and		Nutmegs	
N. E. Rum		Cassia	
Holland and		Pepper	
American Gin.		Pimento	
Hyson	TEAS	Ginger	
Young Hyson		Sperm, mould and dipt Candles	
Hyson skin		Raisins	
Souchong		Figs.	
Cognac Brandy			

With a variety of other articles to numerous to particularize.—All of which will be sold as cheap as can be purchased in this Town.

N. B.—All Persons indebted to him whose Accounts are of more than 3 months standing, are requested to call and settle the same without delay, as all such accounts remaining unsettled on the 1st of Sept. next, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Newport, August 1.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Tiverton, Administrators on the estate of AMEY BORDEN, late of said Tiverton, deceased, and having given bonds according to law, requests all persons having any demands against said estate to present them for settlement, and those indebted, to make payment to

CLARKE CHASE, SIMEON BORDEN, } *Adm'rs.*

Tiverton, Nov. 10.

DRY GOODS.

HARVEY SESSIONS,
Has this Day received,

A LARGE Assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are:—Superfine Broadcloths and Cassimeres; fine and low priced do. do.; 8-4 Cassimeres for Ladies Coats and Shawls; Coatings, Plains, Devonshire Kerseys, sattinetts, flannels, rattinette, bombazetts, vestings, worsted and cotton hosiery, India Cottons, steam loom shirtings, American shirtings and sheetings, bedticks and diapers, one case levantine and florence Silks, of a very superior quality; 1 do. Canton Crapes; black attins and Florentines; flag and bandanna handkerchiefs; Italian Crapes, 8-4 cassimere Shawls, 8-4 cotton do; furnitures, copper-plates and calicoes; Russia Sheetings, linens, velvets, American Ginghams, &c. &c. which he will sell at very reduced prices for CASH.

N. B.—All those indebted, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment—All Accounts of six months standing, if not paid by the 1st of December, he must be under the disagreeable necessity of lodging for collection.

Newport, Oct. 11.

Andrew V. Allen & Co
Respectfully acquaint their Customers and the public,

THAT they have taken the Store, No. 90, Thames-Street, next south to Mr. *David Rodman's*, where they offer for Sale, at wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be purchased in this town a complete Assortment of Genuine

GROCERIES.

Newport, Sept. 20.

TO BE LET,

THE store, and Counting-Room adjoining, in Thames-Street, lately occupied by Mr. *P. O. Richmond*, and the Stores on the Wharf of the heirs of *George Gibbs*, deceased

For Sale, or to be Let,

The House and Lot on the Hill in Seven-street formerly occupied by *Thomas Green* deceased.

The House and Lot in Thames street lately occupied by Mrs *Hind*, deceased.

Enquire of WALTER CHANNING, Boston, or Capt. WILLIAM ENOS, in Newport.

June 27, 1817.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following Real Estate, lying in North-Kingstown, viz.—About 34 acres of Land, situated about one and a half miles southward of Wickford, on the post-road from Providence to Little-Rest, with two dwelling-houses, a grist-mill and other buildings thereon; there is sufficient water for the use of the mill, and for a fulling mill or a trip-hammer, in the driest season—*Also*, About 15 Acres of wood land, one mile from the above premises—*Likewise*, Eight Lots of Land in the Village of Wickford.—For terms, &c. apply to

BERIAH WAITE.

North-Kingstown, Nov. 1, 1817.

Portsmouth Woolen Manufactory.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that *Job Sherman*, in Newport, *Sanford Almy*, Little-Compton, and *Peleg Cory*, in Tiverton, are his Agents to receive articles intended for his Manufactory.

He continues to colour and dress Woolen Cloths of all descriptions—to Card Sheep's Wool of all grades, and to manufacture Plains, Sattinetts, Coatings, Flannels, &c. of various colours and shades.—Those who will favor him with their custom in his line, may depend on having their work done in the best manner, and on reasonable terms, and the least favour gratefully acknowledged

SAMUEL CLARKE.

Portsmouth, (Cundall's Mills,) Nov. 7, 1817.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

A Dwelling-House in Fair-Street, late belonging to *Thomas Wickham*, deceased—For terms, apply to

WILLIAM CROOKE.

Newport, Oct 17.

FOR SALE,

THE COTTON Farm, (so called) containing 180 Acres of good land, pleasantly situated on the east side of Rhode-Island, about 5 miles from Newport, in the town of Portsmouth, with a Dwelling-House, and other necessary buildings, such as barns, crib, sheds, &c.—For terms, &c. which will be liberal, apply to

DANIEL CHASE.

Portsmouth, 14th of 11th mo. 1817.

NEW GOODS, Cheap for Cash!

ISAAC GOULD,
No. 176, Thames-Street,
Has just received via New-York,

REAL London Superfine BROADCLOTHS, fashionable colours.

First quality double milled CASSIMERES.

Second ditto, various colours.

Middling and low priced Broadcloths and Cassimeres, very cheap.

Bombazets, fashionable colours.

Scotch Plaids and brown Camblet, for Cloaks.

Fancy Vestings, with an Assortment of Trimmings in his line.

All of which he will sell as low as can be purchased in this Town.

He returns his sincere thanks to his former customers, and solicits a continuance of their favors.

Newport, Oct. 17.

HENRY POTTER,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public,

THAT he has taken the Wharf and Store, No. 52, Thames-Street, belonging to Mr. Channing, where he offers for Sale, among many other articles, for cash or approved paper, at wholesale or retail, the following, viz.

Hyson	TEAS	Sperm	CANDLES
Young Hyson		Hartford	
Souchong		mould & dipt	
Loaf, lump	SUGARS	French Brandy	
White and		St. Croix Rum	
Brown		New do.	
Molasses		Wines	
Mace		White wine and cider Vinegar	
Nutmegs		Fresh Alexandria FLOUR	
Citron		Starch, Rice	
Cloves, cassia		Virginia Tobacco	
Allspice		Alexandria and Spanish Segars	
Figs, currants		New York Soap	
Raisins		Chocolate No. 1 & 2	
Tamarinds		Pork and Beef.	
Almonds			
Sweet Oil			
Salt			

ALSO,

250,000 feet Merchantable Boards and Plank.
25,000 do. refuse do. do.
25,000 do. Clear do. do.
100,000 do. pine Timber and Joice
100,000 Cedar and Pine Shingles
50,000 Lathes.
10,000 Cedar and Pine Clapboards

Newport, Oct. 3.

NOTICE.

THE Co Partnership of the Subscribers, heretofore existing under the Firm of

BOWEN, ENNIS & Co.

Is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved—All persons therefore, who have demands against said Firm, or indebted thereto, are requested to apply to JONATHAN BOWEN and WILLIAM ENNIS, or either of them, for settlement, they being authorised to adjust all unsettled Accounts of said Company.

JONATHAN BOWEN,
WILLIAM ENNIS,
DAVID BOWEN.

Newport, Oct. 21, 1817.

JAMES TOWNSEND,
Respectfully acquaints his former customers and the public,

THAT he continues the GROCERY BUSINESS, at his stand, corner of Banister's Wharf, and will sell for CASH as low as any Store in Town.—He will also transact business on Commission.

Newport, Feb. 27.

WILLIAM WHITE,
No. 36 & 37 Long-Wharf,
Has for Sale,
A General Assortmen of GROCERIES.
By Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, April 11, 1817.

NOTICE,

A RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS is opened for the 6th Regiment U. S. Infantry, at No 5, Long Wharf—All those disposed to enter the service of their country, are requested to call.

B. WATSON, *Major U S Army.*

Newport, Feb 20, 1817.

FOR SALE,

THE Island of PATIENCE containing about 210 Acres of excellent Land, with a good Dwelling-House and out-houses, in good repair.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

ARNOLD HAZARD.

Jamestown, July 21.

Wm. & J. H. Barber,

Have for Sale, at their Book and Stationary Store, No 1 & 2, Long-Wharf, an extensive Assortment of BOOKS, which they will dispose of at reduced prices:—Among them are the following valuable Works, viz.

WORKS of Sir Wm. Jones, 13 Vols. 8vo
Swift's Works, 19 Vols. 8vo
Anquetil's Universal History, 9 Vols. 8vo
Rollin's Ancient History, 9 Vols
Godwin's Life of Chaucer, 4 Vols. 8vo
Cicero's Orations, 3 Vols 8vo
Cicero's Letters, 3 Vol. 8vo
Middleton's Cicero, 3 Vols. 8vo
Gibbon's Miscellaneous Works, 3 Vols. 8vo
Lempriere's Universal Biography, 2 Vols.
Watkin's Biographical Dictionary, 1 Vol. 8vo
Stewart's Philosophy, 2 Vols.
Rollin's Belles Lettres 3 Vols.
Harwood's Greece, 1 Vol.
Robinson's Scripture Characters, 4 Vols.
Tooke's Russia, 3 Vols.
Kame's on Education, 1 Vol.
Stachlin's Life of Peter the Great, 1 Vol. 8vo.
Volney's Travels in Egypt, 2 Vols. 8vo
Volney's Ruins, 1 Vol 8vo
Sale's Koran, 2 Vols 8vo
Gillies's History of the World, 3 Vols. 8vo.
Howe's Church History 3 Vols. 8vo
Adams's Philosophy, 4 Vols. 8vo
Nicholson's ditto, 2 Vols. 8vo
Ewell's ditto, 1 Vol 8vo
Blair's Lectures, 2 Vols 8vo
Darwin's Phytologia, 1 Vol. 8vo
Butler's Analogy, 1 Vol 8vo
Sauren's Sermons, 7 Vols. 8vo
Life of the Earl of Chatham, 3 Vols. 8vo
Savary's Greece, 1 Vol. 8vo
History of Egypt, by the Rev. J. Wilson, 8 Vols. 8vo
Denon's Travels, 2 Vols 8vo
Nichols's Hogarth 1 Vol 8uo
Lucien's Select Dialogues. 2 Vols. 8vo
Gregory's Mechanics, 3 Vols 8vo
Williams's History of Vermont, 2 Vols. 8vo
Heron's Junius, 2 Vols. 8vo
Goldsmith's Works. 4 Vols. 8vo
Russell's Ancient History, 2 Vols. 8vo
Ditto Modern Ditto, 5 Vols 8vo
Lord Erskine's Speeches, 2 Vols. 8vo
Grattan's Speeches. 1 Vol 8vo
Buffon's Natural History, 15 Vols 12mo
Montefeare's Commercial Dictionary, 3 Vols. 8vo
Clavigero's History of Mexico, 3 Vols 8vo
Lad Montague's Works, 5 Vols. 12mo
Boswell's Johnson, 3 Vols. 8vo
M'Kenzie's Voyages, 2 Vols. 8vo
Goldsmith's Animated History, 4 Vols. 8vo
Emporium of the Arts and Sciences, 2 Vols. 8vo
Hoole's Ariosto 6 Vols. 12mo
Hoole's Tasso 6 Vols. 12mo
Do. Quixote 4 Vols 12mo
Jacobs's Law Dictionary, 6 Vols. 8vo
Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 Vols. 8vo—and 12 Vols.
Sullivan's Lectures, 2 Vols. 8vo
Chitty's Treatise, 1 Vol 8vo
Abbott on Shipping, 1 Vol 8vo
Curran's Speeches 2 Vols 8vo
Bell's Surgery, 4 Vols 8vo
Thomas's Practice of Physic
Soulavie's Memoirs of Louis 16th, 6 Vols. 8vo
Doddridge's Exposition, 6 Vols. 8vo
Brown's Travels in Africa, Egypt, and Syria, 1 Vol 4to
Trave's in various Countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa, by Edward Daniel Clarke, L L D 4 Vols. 12mo
Works of the Rev. Wm. Paley, D D. 5 Vols. 8vo
Milner's Church History, 4 Vols 8vo
Dufief's French and English Dictionary, 3 Vols 4to
Dufief's Nature Displayed.

STATIONARY,
Of every description, constantly for Sale as above

Constantly on Hand,
A great Variety of
Ledgers, Journals, Waste, Invoice, Sales, Cash, and Record BOOKS,
Made of the best Paper, bound in a superior manner, and Patent Ruled.

SCHOOL-BOOKS,

Of every description constantly for sale as above

School-Masters and country Store Keepers supplied on the best possible terms.

Also, just received,
100 Reams of Writing and Letter-Paper,
Which will be Sold at the Manufactory Prices.

November 15, 1817.

PUBLIC STOCKS.

ALL KINDS of PUBLIC STOCKS Bought and Sold, on the best possible terms, by

J. B. WOOD.

Providence, June 24.

Ten Dollars Reward.

ON the night of the 15th inst. AVERY BAGGS, a State Prisoner, broke Gaol in the County of Washington, State of Rhode Island—Said Baggs is about 22 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, black hair, curled on each side of his head dark hazle eyes; had on when he went away, a blue round jacket, black waistcoat, dark grey pantaloons, and fur'd hat—Whoever will take up and return said Prisoner in the State Gaol in the County of Washington, or in any other Goal within the State of Rhode Island, shall receive the above reward.

PHILIP TAYLOR, *Gaoler.*

Washington Gaol, Nov. 16.